WANTED—25 smart young men ... [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman of extensive acquaintance ... [illegible]

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Township and Ward Committees ... [illegible]

WANTED—An office, either on Clark, Dearborn, or Randolph streets ... [illegible]

WANTED—I want to rent one or two rooms ... [illegible]

WANTED—A small improved farm within 15 to 40 miles of Chicago ... [illegible]

WANTED—To invest $4,000 ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a Lady—An active ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—90 men for my Company ... [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keeper—An Assistant Book-keeper ... [illegible]

WANTED—To let, on shares, a fine Fruit and Nursery Farm ... [illegible]

WANTED—A suit of unfurnished ... [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for the stock, fixtures and lease of a first class Boot and Shoe store ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three good unfurnished rooms ... Address to Dearborn st., No. 77, room 13.

WANTED—A young man, honorably discharged from the army ... [illegible]

WANTED—A German or American experienced cook ... [illegible]

WANTED—Information—Of J. A. S. Miller ... [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred) ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner in a light and profitable business ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Loft ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Brigade of disbanded and discharged soldiers ... [illegible]

WANTED—A party with $2,000 ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small house ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By an elderly gentleman and wife ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $5,000 ... [illegible]

WANTED—Parties with from $200 to $1,000 to invest ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Clerk in a Yankee Notion and Toy House ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Farm—I want to buy ... [illegible]

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good canal boat ... [illegible]

WANTED—The attention of the Ladies. Dr. A. DUMAS, from New York ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a wholesale drug house, a Traveling Agent ... [illegible]

WANTED—Draft! Draft! Draft! Quotas of Wards and Towns ... ISAAC R. HITT & CO. ... Clark street.

WANTED—Some one to engage in the dry goods business ... [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a Steam ... [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government ... [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $70 a ... [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Land—One Farm in Stark county, Ill. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 500 acres ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 356 acres ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The best Grain, Stock and Dairy Farm ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid Stock Farm ... [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of fine ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

THE HORSE RAILROAD MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Some of our Representatives instead of receding from the votes by which they have misrepresented the people of Chicago on the railroad question, say that they are determined to push the Railroad Bill through, and if the Governor vetoes it, to pass it over his head. Why are they thus zealous? Do they contend that Chicago or the People desire it? No. Having voted for it once with their eyes shut, they announce their intention to stick to it now, right or wrong. Nothing but a full and unmistakable expression of the popular will, to-night, at the meeting noticed in another column, will prevent the bill from becoming a law. Let every man who wants to reserve the right and power to control the railroads, to compel them to extend their routes, to put on plenty of cars, to charge no more than five cents, and to pay a fraction of their immense revenue towards the city government, as all our hackmen and draymen are compelled to do—come to the meeting to-night.

THE NEWS.

Weather vicissitudes, over which the telegraph men have no control, abridge the telegraphic matter in this morning's issue. Enough is received, however, from the several news centers East and West to establish the certainty that no very startling news remained untransmitted—that the Peace Commission still remains a mystery, that the military situation offers no new phase.

The redskins are on the rampage, and have attacked the important overland mail route at Julesburg, with a great destruction of property already reported. According to Contractor Halliday's recent dispatch, the capture of Julesburg would seriously interrupt overland communications. The telegraph has been cut by the Indians, who have, apparently, got bravely over their awe.

From what we publish elsewhere in the full and detailed account of the lamentable Harris-Burroughs tragedy at Washington, such a change is made in the aspects first given to the case in our dispatches, as to demand a suspension of judgement, and a reversion of sentence upon the deceased, until the hearing before the Courts shall establish the main points touching the relations of the two principal actors in the sad drama. According to Miss Harris' own statement, now first elaborately made up in the account in question, the first phase of the case is not sustained, and her assertions to the officer who first took her in charge are directly controverted, Jealousy and disappointment are made the sole incentives to the terrible deed, while her own asseverations are explicit as to the innocence of her relations with the deceased. We shall be among the best pleased to find the memory of the dead thus lightened, to the relief of the anguish that rests upon a wide circle of his relatives here. The case is one of the most singular in criminal annals, and its mysteries yet unsolved it will be for the courts to explain.

The Black Laws are to be passed upon by the House to-day. We trust that there can be only one result, and that this blot upon our statute books will be removed finally and forever.

In the Illinois Legislature the Agricultural College grant is under discussion and nearing a decision. It would help the cause of learning if our legislators would all of them forget this once to squabble in behalf of localities, and settle the question on State interests only. It will be very easy to smother out all advantages from a gift intended to be permanently valuable, and to fritter away its benefits simply to help scheming and ambitious sectionalism.

The work goes bravely on. Yesterday, Maryland and Massachusetts, (think of that, 19th of April,) Pennsylvania and West Virginia, ratified—formally and powerfully—the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution.

It takes three-fourths of the States, after the recommendation of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, to adopt that amendment. Therefore, as it is proposed to amend the Constitution, the question, "What constitutes a State?" becomes a very pertinent and practical one. The point is, whether the States of the Southern Confederacy are to be counted, in ascertaining how many States are wanted to make up three-fourths of the whole number.

The pirates captured in the Florida have been released, and gone to Halifax.

ARE HORSE RAILROADS CHARITIES?

The public necessities require large expenditures and heavy taxation. There are sources of revenue belonging to the public which if properly saved and judiciously applied may go far to lighten the weight of our taxes and make the burden of assessments comparatively easy, which, without them, will be grievously felt by tax-payers. All public franchises and privileges should be made by fit management, under the control of the public authorities, thus to contribute to the public revenue and help pay the expense of public wants and necessities. There is no reason, but sheer selfishness and greed, why one man, or company of men, should turn the profits to be made from a public franchise into their own coffers, and seek to divert an income that justly belongs to all to their own individual emolument. The attempt, by whoever made, proves the man making it to be unmindful of his duty to the public and willing to increase his own gains, by an unjust and mean seizure of what belongs to all the public, and to which he individually has no just right. There are institutions and public endowments created and designed for the poor and infirm. Men who are in need of public support should apply to them, as the proper place where the indigent can find support and the unfortunate relief. But men of good health and proper spirit recoil from such a step, and yet it is more manly and of far higher tone to go to them, than for strong and rich men to plot and work to turn property that belongs to the public to their own individual use.

If the men who are seeking to take away from the people forever all the gains of the horse railroad franchise, and appropriate them to their own private ends, are so poor or unfortunate that it is just for the public to support and maintain them, let them apply to the proper authorities. There are institutions prepared for the poor and the infirm, but horse railroads are not chartered for that purpose. They are not charitable institutions. When men, for any reason, think they must be supported by the public, and are determined to live on public benefactions, let them apply to eleemosynary institutions, or to the overseers of the poor. It they are proper objects for public relief, there is a proper path open before them; but if they are not thus needy and dependent, they have no valid reason for begging the public to give to them alone what belongs equally to all. There is also something new and extraordinary in the nature and enormous extent of the wants and needs of these men. Theirs is no ordinary destitution, for it takes millions to supply it. No case of every day want, for it requires the accumulated revenues of a hundred years to relieve it. The poorest men that ever appealed to a generous public for relief, so far as we have ever heard, are the men who want this charter; for it takes thousands every week to make them tolerably comfortable. They are the most gigantic beggars that ever went on the town, for nothing less than an income of millions will give them relief. If such prodigious instances of urgent necessity and want are to increase and multiply in our midst, and our richest and most prosperous men are going to appeal to the public to provide for their wants, it becomes a very serious question how our people can ever support both themselves and this mammoth breed of beggars.

MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

This excellent Illinois officer has arrived in this city from Milwaukee, en route for the new and important position to which he has been called—the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, comprising the Departments of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest. Throughout the war Gen. Pope has been characterized by zeal, devotion [illegible] ... in Virginia. The history of the war [illegible] ... individual instances of more noble patriotism, than the spectacle of this officer retiring from the ill-starred field of failure on the Rapidan, not sullenly and sulkily to air his grievances before the people and resent being ordered to a lesser and comparatively unimportant department, but with a zeal and determination carried into every act, to acquit himself in everything for the country and the cause. He was willing to leave to history his redress of injustice, and the events have proved his wisdom by unmasking the shame and sealing the disgrace of the now extinct army element that threw itself across his path in Virginia, and was perhaps a greater obstacle than even the hosts of Lee. Gen. Pope in his late Department has set an example which all commanders would do well to imitate, and he carries to the new field more adequate to his ability a reputation largely enhanced by his connection with a command that at the outset promised to be barren of all laurels. While we congratulate him on this conceded justice to his merits, it is even more gratifying and on broader grounds to see him placed in a broad military division which has at times sorely needed qualities like his at the head of its affairs.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

The entire features of the Horse Railroad bill will be explained by the best lawyers in the city, at the meeting to-night. Nine thousand citizens remonstrated against it in one day, and still some of our members of the Legislature persist in a determination to press it. Why?

They pretend that the people admire the Horse Railroad bill. They would have us believe that the people are anxious to be governed by the Horse Railroad Companies. They have passed this bill, giving hundreds of thousands of dollars of the property of the city to private monopolies without any compensation, all out of tender regard for the interests of the "dear people." Let the people turn out to-night and settle the question forever.

☞ John C. Breckinridge has been appointed the rebel Secretary of War. He has been a melancholy failure in the field. He will be a worse failure in the Cabinet. He is a representative of Kentucky, and as Kentucky is not in the Confederacy, he is without a constituency to back him. This may prove to be a serious detriment to him as soon as he begins to blunder. The jealousy of the Representatives of States which are in the Confederacy against their fellow-rebels who come from States in which the rebellion has no foothold, occasionally breaks out, and is certain to come up, if the outside rebels do anything to provoke the wrath of the inside traitors.

☞ Men of Chicago: are not the vested rights of the city of Chicago worth as much to you as those of the railroad monopolies are to their speculators? The city now has the right to take the railroads at the end of nineteen years and thenceforth run or lease or sell them, so as to derive a revenue from them. These rights the H. R. R. Bill takes away without any compensation. Must your property continue to be taxed to support these monopolies after they have grown rich without taxation? Come to the meeting to-night and make known your will. The people still rule.

☞ The English House of Peers at present consists of one Prince, two Royal Dukes, three Archbishops, twenty-four Dukes, thirty-one Marquises, one hundred and fifty-eight Earls, thirty-one Viscounts, twenty-eight Bishops, and one hundred and fifty-eight Barons. As the Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron of Auckland, the total number of Peers is four hundred and thirty-five.

☞ Eloquent speakers will address the Horse Railroad meeting to-night. There are some things in the bill which a Philadelphia lawyer could not explain; but so far as it can be explained by the legal talent of Chicago it will be faithfully dissected to-night.

☞ Turn out to-night, draymen, hackmen, expressmen and carmen of Chicago, and say whether you are to pay a license tax to the city while the most valuable franchises granted by the city pay no tax whatever.

☞ Turn out to-night, mechanics and workingmen and say whether the Horse Railroad monopolies are to rule the city.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

SENATE.

The bill for a canal around Niagara Falls was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill to pay the five surviving soldiers of the Revolution a gratuity of $300 each, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Senate bill in relation to the enrollment act was made the special order for to-morrow at ten o'clock.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Ky., the bill to bridge the Ohio River at Louisville, was made the special order for Monday at one o'clock.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vt., from the Committee on Postoffices, reported a bill to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which was made the special order for Monday next at 1 o'clock.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., introduced a bill to increase the pay of army chaplains, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., called up the resolution offered by him a few days since, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the employment of detectives, or whether any instructions were given to such detectives to inquire into the business matters of any members of Congress, &c., which was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo., wished to call up the bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses incurred in calling out the militia of that State.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., insisted upon the consideration of the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the Military Academy bill, and appoint a Committee of Conference to meet a similar committee from the House. The motion was carried.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. "I will make a similar motion in the case of the Deficiency bill, in which the old controversy is still pending." This motion was also carried.

The joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion was then taken up. The question then recurred on Mr. Ten Eyck's motion to strike out the word Louisiana, so as to exempt that State from the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, opposed counting the electoral vote of any State unrepresented in Congress.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., spoke against the civil government of Louisiana and of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, &c.

The question was then taken on Mr. Ten Eyck's motion to strike out Louisiana, and it was negatived by 15 against 22.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to amend the joint resolution by striking out the preamble. Negatived—11 against 30.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vt., offered an amendment as a substitute, declaring that the people of no State declared to be in insurrection shall be qualified to choose Presidential Electors until such insurrection has been suppressed, or the State is represented in Congress.

Mr. HARRIS, of N. Y., offered an amendment thereto, that it is inexpedient to determine the validity of the election in Tennessee and Louisiana, and that in counting the electoral votes, the result be declared without them. The latter was negatived by 12 against 31.

Mr. Collamer's amendment was considered.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., opposed it, as too sweeping.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Md., also opposed it, favoring the resolution as reported by Mr. Trumbull. He said if the rebels threw down their arms to-morrow they would be in the Union, and we had no right to declare them out of the Union now. He alluded to the Blair embassy. What was the result? We do not know, but we can speculate. Suppose Blair had informed the President that the rebels are willing to lay down their arms and come back into the Union at once, that they are willing to admit that slavery is abolished or practically so to the President's Proclamation, [illegible] ... after further remarks, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1865.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, in support of the proposition for a Board of Admiralty, proposed that it be headed by Admiral Farragut, and said that if such a Board had been created early in the war we should have been saved repeated failures. He condemned double-enders, and looked upon monitors as failures.

Mr. RICE, in reply supported the Navy Department, and gave a summary of its operations since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., replied that such a board had been condemned in Great Britain as insufficient to provide for the exigencies of war, and in adopting it in this country we should discard all experience at home and abroad. Mr. Rice defended the Navy, showing that by embodying the American idea of reform in ship building and ordnance, we had achieved most important results. Adjourned.

Handsomely Done.

The following letter explains itself:

To the Northwestern Commission of the Sanitary ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

January 21, 1865.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM SPRINGFIELD—MATTERS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Important Public Measure—The Agricultural College.

The Black Laws to be Voted on To-Morrow.

From St. Louis—Missouri Matters—The State Convention and Legislature.

More Indian Depredations on the Overland Route.

THE INDIANS ATTACK JULESBURG STATION.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland Ratify It.

OUR PRISONERS—A. D. RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT.

Gold Closed at 209 1-2.

FROM NEW YORK—OUR SPECIAL MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois Legislature—Important Public Measures—The Agricultural College—The Black Laws—Proceedings Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, February 3.

The Agricultural College question occupied a large part of the afternoon session of the Senate. Judging from test votes taken, the bill, with the Champaign elephant in it, will probably pass the Senate by a decided majority. If it does, and the same bill passes the House, the Agricultural College is virtually dead.

In the House, the Special Committee appointed to report on the Agricultural College bill, reported what is known as the Farmer's Bill, with a few amendments. Among them is one allowing the Senators and Representatives from each Congressional District, to appoint the Commissioners to locate the College, and that said Commissioners so appointed shall immediately advertise to receive proposals from any town or city in the State for its location, up to the sixth day of April next, and that said Commissioners make their decision on the fourth day of May. The bill, as reported, was made the special order for Monday next at three o'clock.

The House of Representatives have been in Committee of the Whole to-night to discuss the infamous Black Laws. The question was discussed with great ability on the side of freedom and justice by Messrs. Payne, Lake, Stacey, Hopkins and Niles up to twelve o'clock. The cause of wrong and outrage was defended in a loud mouthed and howling manner by Logan, Barrett, Neece, Webb and others. The Copperheads found themselves lame at the start and made bungling work to the end.

The question on the Black Laws will be taken up to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The vote on them will be strictly a party vote.

The following continues the report previously sent of to-day's proceedings:

SENATE.

Mr. Peters' motion to take up the House message, in order to refer them to appropriate committees, was withdrawn.

Mr. Lindsey moved that the question of the removal of the State Capital be made the special order at two o'clock to-day.

Mr. Mack called for the yeas and nays—yeas, 13; nays, 8. The speaker decided the motion lost, the rule requiring a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Green, of Marion, presented a number of petitions relating to the removal of the Supreme Court to Cairo, together with bill and moved a suspension of the rules—yeas, 11; nays, 12.

The standing Committees reported the following bills, which passed to a third reading:

Mr. Metcalf, of Judiciary Committee, to amend chapter 30 of Revised Statutes, and section 69 of chapter 30, Revised Statutes. Mr. Green, of Alexander, in relation to Court at Cairo.

Mr. Ward, Finance Committee in relation to Kendall county war tax; in reference to emigrating State bonds; relief of W. R. Moss and sons; for relief of Charles Atkinson.

Mr. Lansing, from Committee on Banks and Corporations—To incorporate the Farmers' Savings Bank of Knox county; to incorporate the Cairo Gas Company and the Neosho Coal Company; to incorporate the Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Forsyth Coal Mining Company of Chicago.

Mr. Metcalf, from same committee, reported in favor of the rejection of the Illinois Subterranean Exploring Company, and that it be laid on the table; also, that the People's Dock and Transportation Company be rejected and laid on the table; favorable to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company.

Mr. Richards reported, recommending that the Accidental Insurance Company be rejected; favorable to the Bankers and Provision Dealers Insurance, with amendment; the Northwestern Transit and Insurance Company, with amendment; Mercantile Fire and Life Insurance Company, with amendment; to amend the charter of Lane. Richards moved to lay amendment on the table—the amendment submits to a vote of the people; lost—yeas 9, nays 11. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hunter—To incorporate Graceland Cemetery, the Chicago Ditching and Spading Company, and the Illinois Warehouse and Transportation Company of Chicago.

Mr. Ward—Bill for Industrial School Society; and in relation to Reform Schools.

Mr. Webster—To vacate an addition to Rock Island, with an amendment; to incorporate the Banner Coal Company of Rock Island; the Petroleum Company of Chicago; the Home of the Friendless; the National Lead Company, and the Pontiac Coal Company; to amend the charter of Rock Island.

Mr. Addams, from Committee on Internal Improvements—To enable Randolph county to levy a tax.

Mr. Mack, from Committee on Railroads—To incorporate the Illinois, Fox River and Warsaw Bridge Company; the Adams and Pike Railroad; the Hannibal Branch Railroad; to amend charter of the Monticello Railroad; for constructing a horse railroad in Peoria, with an amendment; to enable the Great Western Railroad to increase its capital; to amend the charter of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Mr. Eastman, from Committee on Canal Lands, reported a bill to amend the charter of Chicago, being a substitute for the original bill, as agreed upon by the Citizens' and Common Council Committees. It provides for the River Commission simply.

Mr. Lindsey introduced a bill concerning the office of Town Collector of South Chicago—referred.

Mr. Peters moved to suspend the rules and take up House messages—carried.

One hundred and ten House bills were referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill in relation to County Clerks in certain cases.

Mr. Cohrs—authorizing Madison county to levy a war tax. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed.

Mr. Eastman—Chicago Mercantile Association bill.

Mr. Metcalf—Bill to amend the charter of Alton.

Mr. Allen—Du Page Mutual Insurance Company bill; allowing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to extend their road from Aurora to Morris.

Mr. Ward—To incorporate the Schenck Concentrate Feed Company; Illinois Land Loan Company.

Mr. Lansing—For removal of the State Capital to Chicago. Referred to a special committee; ayes 13, nays 6.

Mr. Green, of Alexander—A resolution to publish the report of the Army Auditors for the use of the Senate—adopted. Same—A resolution against taxing leaf tobacco.

The Chair appointed the following special committee of five on the subject of the removal of the State Capital to Chicago: Messrs. Lansing, Mack, Green of Marion, Richards, and Green of Alexander.

Bills on Third Reading—For relief of W. D. Moss; regulating the interest of the School, College and Seminary fund; amending the charter of Alton.

At 3 p. m. the question being on the amendment of Mr. Green of Alexander, to divide the fund into three parts, establishing substantially three agricultural colleges, an earnest discussion ensued. Messrs. Lindsey, McConnell, Mack and Hunter against, Messrs. Mason and Green of Alexander in favor of the amendment. Mr. Mack moved the previous question. Carried. The question on the amendment of Senator Green was lost—yeas 8, nays 17. The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was carried—yeas 14, nays 8. The bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas 15, nays 8. Adjourned.

In the House—An hour was occupied this afternoon in taking the ayes and nays upon various questions touching the postponement of the regular order—which was the repeal of the Black Laws—until evening. It was finally so postponed.

Mr. Joslyn moved to take up the bill in relation to the removal of the State capital to Chicago and refer to a special committee of seven.

Mr. Miller, of Logan, moved to lay it on table. Carried, yeas 50, nays 21.

Mr. Hill moved to lay the bill, motion and amendment on the table. Carried, yeas 58, nays 17—Cook county delegation voting in the affirmative.

The act to perfect the statute laws of this State was then taken up and passed.

Mr. Webb introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Cairo. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Stephenson of Marion, introduced a bill to allow Salem to become incorporated.

The following bills were then presented and referred:—By Mr. Mann, authorizing the payment of officers of regiments from the date of going into service to the date of muster. Referred. By Mr. Bullock, an act to incorporate the Fox River Manufacturing Company. Referred. By Mr. McIntyre, for the relief of the securities of Hardy Pratt, late Treasurer of Henry county. By Mr. Dalton, an act to amend the statute entitled Apprentices ... By Mr. Logan, an act to regulate fees of Sheriffs county for bounty purposes; by Mr. Murphy establishing and Collectors in certain counties; by Mr. Warner, authorizing the collection of taxes in De Witt county; by Mr. Noble, enabling the towns of McLean county to raise money for war purposes.

By Mr. Bryant, an act concerning lands mortgaged; by Mr. Kerley, incorporating the Clayton and Rushville Railroad Company; by Mr. Burchard, legalizing assessment and collection of bounty tax fund in Stephenson county; by Mr. Finckney, to organize an experimental school for the education of feeble minded children; by Mr. Looney, to incorporate the Southern Illinois Seminary.

The following bills were then taken up and passed:

An act to enable citizens of the town of Mission, LaSalle county, to raise money for bounty purposes. Also the town of Peru, LaSalle county.

To legalize acts of Board of Supervisors of Ford and Iroquois counties. Also of Stephenson county.

Authorizing Schuler county to issue bonds for county purposes.

To authorize Kendall county to borrow money.

Bill for relief of enlisted and drafted men in Brown county.

Senate bills on second reading:

Bill for an act to incorporate Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. Motion to refer to Committee on Banks and Corporations. Another motion to print. Another referring to Committee on Railroads. Finally referred.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock, when debate will ensue on repeal of the Black Laws.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Accident—Missouri Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 3.

A collision occurred yesterday morning at the crossing of the Chicago Railroad and Ohio and Mississippi, by which many freight cars were wrecked, but no lives lost.

Gen. Dodge has received the report of scouts from Arkansas, indicating from undoubted evidence that the stories heretofore received via Little Rock of the death of Sterling Price are incorrect.

The son of a Milwaukee preacher named Wm. H. Montgomery was yesterday furnished with quarters in Gratiot street prison for representing himself as belonging to the Provost Guard, in which capacity he alarmed a number of colored women on Almond street.

Gen. Ewing, the commanding General of the St. Louis District, has left for Washington city. It is said to be his intention to lay before the President and Secretary of War the condition of Missouri and her inability to fill any further demands for troops, except by volunteering.

Lieut. John J. Spencer, of Co. H, 49th Missouri volunteers, was a short time since detailed by Col. Baker to arrest all Missouri bushwhackers and horse thieves to be found in Illinois. The lieutenant was ordered to report to Gen. Cook, commanding the District of Springfield, Ill., and ask for authority to make the proposed arrests. General Cook readily granted the desired authority and expressed a hope that the lieutenant would arrest the last man of them. In pursuit of his object Lieut. Spencer succeeded in capturing four of the late Bill Anderson's gang. They were arrested in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike county, whither they had been traced. The party were brought to this city last week and committed to Gratiot street prison. Their names are McBride, Mosley, and Canterbury.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The general features of the militia bill before the State Convention are, that all male inhabitants of the State who are citizens of the United States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, shall be liable to military duty, and divided into two classes, as follows: 1st class—all persons subject to military duty between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, and all unmarried persons between twenty-three and thirty-five to be styled National Guards; 2d class—all unmarried persons subject to military duty, between thirty-five and forty-five, and all married persons between twenty-three and forty-five, to be styled the Reserve. The Legislature may provide for the organization of independent companies, battalions, regiments or brigades. Company officers are to be elected by the companies—all other officers to be appointed by the Governor. All commissioned officers must pass a board of examination. No exemption is to be granted except to United States mail carriers and cases of excessive physical disability. No grade higher than Brigadier General is to be allowed, and the number of Brigadiers not to exceed eight.

The Committee on Banks in the Convention reported an article of the Constitution prohibiting hereafter the incorporation of any but National Banks in that State.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate, which will probably become a law, that all corporations hereafter created for profit or gain, that may be renewed or amended, shall pay into the State Treasury one per cent per annum of their net profits for ten years, as a special fund for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Should there be more than one Home in the State, this fund is to be divided *pro rata* as to the number of children in them; but if only one Home, the entire fund is to go to it. Forfeiture of charter is the penalty for a violation of this act.

Mr. Gridley's sanitary sack of flour, which became so famous in Nevada and California, was sold twenty-three times at public auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, realizing $3,775, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The sale will be continued to-day, after which the sack will be taken to New York. Mr. Gridley proposes ultimately to take the flour back to Nevada, where it first became noted, put it into ounce vials and sell it.

The weather has become very mild, and the prospect for a speedy opening of the river to Cairo is quite flattering.

The Legislature and State Constitutional Convention have collided; and though no damage has yet been done, there is a fine opportunity for a general smash-up.

The State Senate has instructed its Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of calling a new Convention in place of the present one, which is wasting its time in fruitless debates and considering questions not before the people. Several members of the Convention have retorted, intimating that they may be induced to exercise their superior authority and put a quietus to the impertinence of the Legislature by abolishing that body. The Legislature no doubt has the right to call a new Convention, but it derives that right from the Constitution, of which the Convention may deprive it at a single stroke, if it so chooses. Should the feeling now manifest become aggravated, and the two bodies really get into a quarrel, the case would not only be interesting, but quite serious.

FROM MADISON.

The Wisconsin Legislature—Yesterday's Proceedings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Feb. 3, 1865.

The Legislature this morning adjourned over to Monday evening. Most of the members have gone to Milwaukee on invitation of the Young Men's Association, or home.

It is raining here, with a dense fog prevailing.

In the Senate, a petition was presented for the relief for farm mortgages, &c. A memorial from the Adjutant General for an increase of salary. A resolution was adopted, directing inquiry as to the amount of money raised in the different towns of the State for local bounties, and to aid bounties of volunteers. A resolution to provide for the publication from time to time of pamphlets containing the laws similar to those of last session was, after some discussion, in which the convenience and advantage of such publication as proposed was set forth by some Senators, it was claimed to be useless by others, and was referred to the Printing Committee, with instructions to report whether its objects could not be better attained by publication in local newspapers at remunerative rates.

The Assembly resolution relative to the correction of the quota of this State was indefinitely postponed, on the ground that its objects would probably be otherwise attained.

Bills were introduced for the encouragement and protection of wool growing interests, by paying a State bounty for the destruction of wolves; and to amend the charter of the Western Telegraph Company so as to allow it to construct and connect lines in connection with any railroad in the State; also, three bills to pay contingent expenses about the Capitol.

Bills passed to incorporate the German Printing Company, of Milwaukee, and enable the city of Oshkosh to settle with its bond-holders.

There was a long discussion on a bill relative to allowance to Sheriffs for boarding prisoners, and the Senate voted to fix a maximum rate of $3.50 a week.

Several bills were ordered to a third reading, including one to charter the People's Savings' Bank in Milwaukee.

In the Assembly bills were introduced amending section 1, chapter 117, of the laws of 1864, relating to State aid to soldiers' families; amending section 17, chapter 169, of the Revised Statutes, of offences against public policy; to detach Dallas county from the 11th, and attach it to the 7th circuit.

Bills were passed changing the time of holding terms of court in the 6th circuit; respecting a change of the boundaries of the 3d Assembly district of Dodge county; changing the State Bank of Wisconsin to a National Bank; amending the act of 1862, prohibiting the establishment of cemeteries in cities and villages, with several appropriation bills for contingent expenses about the Capitol; also a memorial to Congress for an additional bounty to volunteers and additional pay to veterans.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Latest from the Overland Mail Route—More Indian Depredations—The Indians Attack Julesburg.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Omaha, of the 2d inst., says a large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg for several days, but the garrison is too small to attack them. To-day they attacked the fort, burned the telegraph office and the stage company's warehouse containing a large amount of corn, hay and provisions. The entire station consisting of several buildings is reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of telegraph supplies are also destroyed.

An entire train had been captured west of Fort Laramie within the week by the Cheyennes, and one man killed.

The telegraph being down the result of the attack on the fort at Julesburg is not known.

OUR PRISONERS.

Statements of A. D. Richardson, the Escaped Tribune Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.—Mr. Richardson, who escaped from the rebel prison at Salisbury, publishes in the *Tribune* this morning a clear, succinct and moving statement of the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands. He proposes first an immediate exchange, and secondly immediate special retaliation upon rebel officers, informing the rebel government that they are being subjected to the same treatment that is given to our prisoners. He shows how effective retaliation was in the cases of Sawyer and Flynn and the negroes who were put at work on rebel fortifications under our fire.

The Peace Commissioners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.—Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, and other Confederate Peace Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon from City Point, in Lieutenant General Grant's special dispatch steamer. Secretary Seward was on board the steamer River Queen, waiting to receive them. Immediately upon the arrival of the Commissioners, both steamers proceeded to a point in the stream side by side. At this writing (8:15) as the Louisiana leaves for Baltimore, the steamers are still out in the stream.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 31st (Davis' organ) has an article which holds up the view that independence is the main thing for which they drew the sword, and they would listen to no suggestions for its compromise as the price of peace.

The Richmond *Enquirer* also has an article on the peace mission, denouncing re-union or reconstruction as a farce, and demands liberty and independence or no peace.

FROM BOSTON.

The Bay State and the Anti-Slavery Amendment—Disastrous Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, this afternoon, unanimously passed the bill ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

A fire in North Adams this morning destroyed the Arcade Block, Smith's Block and other buildings. The *News* and *Transcript* paper offices were destroyed. Loss not stated.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Deserters from Rebeldom—An Important Fact.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.—The *Times'* Winchester correspondent says: "A majority of the deserters now are not only native born Southerners, but many of them men of standing at home, and owners of property, who, either turning upon principle or influenced by interest, have heretofore taken part cordially with the Confederate movement, and staked their all upon the seductive inducement of final success. In this view of the case the class of men who are now coming within our lines becomes not only an interesting matter for consideration, but an important fact, as showing the demoralization among a portion of the people within the rebel lines, whom no flimsy pretexts or false prophecy on the part of the Confederate leaders who have everything to lose and nothing to gain, can longer deceive."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Maryland Ratifies the Anti-Slavery Amendment.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.—The Senate of Maryland to-day passed the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, concurring in the action of the House as already reported.

A Wholesale Operation.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 3.—G. Miller Allen, arrested in December on a charge of being concerned in the robbing of the Custom House, was arraigned to-day before the United States Commissioner on a charge of further embezzlement of Government moneys. Collector Thomas testified to the following deficiencies in Allen's account as cashier of the Custom House: Specie and demand notes, $54,351.77; legal-tender notes, $5,404.18, and two bags of gold containing $6,700 are missing. The accused is held to answer in $30,000 bail.

FROM NEW YORK.

Deserter Shot—Sad Calamity to a Household.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.—James Devlin was shot to-day on Governor's Island for desertion.

Gen. Hayes having received a command in the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Hinks is now Provost Marshal here. Gen. Wessels takes the latter's late command at Hart Island.

A whole family named Bishop, six in number, were suffocated by gas in Washington street, Brooklyn, last night. One or two children are dead; the others were rescued, nearly exhausted, and conveyed to the hospital.

The Florida Pirates Liberated.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3.—The crew of the rebel steamer Florida, which was captured at Bahia, by the United States steamer Wachusett, have been liberated by order of the Government. They numbered about thirty. They were taken from Fort Warren in a tug and placed on board the British steamer Canada, which sailed from this port last Wednesday, for Halifax.

The Butter Trade.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.—The Springfield *Republican* says: "Parties East operating for a rise, have been hoarding butter until they have tons of it on hand, and which, as the season is fast advancing, must soon be thrown on the market." The consequence can't be otherwise than a great fall in prices.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Feb. 3.—The State Senate has ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The House is debating the question.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Special Midnight Dispatch—Washington News—The Peace Rumors—Pennsylvania for the Anti-Slavery Amendment.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3—Midnight.

The Peace Question.

The *Herald* expresses the belief that Jeff. Davis is very near submission, and has no doubt that peace is near.

The *Tribune* claims to know that the peace movement originated in an earnest and anxious desire for peace, on a basis just in itself and honorable to all concerned, and has no doubt it is prosecuted in a kindred spirit.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in an article on peace, says: "We should try and possess our souls with equanimity, until these worthy gentlemen who have gone to Washington return to Richmond. We are not of those who believe the peace talk and peace missions tend to demoralize the army. We do not believe that gallant soldiers who have braved the storms of battle for three years are likely to be demoralized by peace talk; but on the contrary we think it likely to do much good for our people to understand in an authoritative manner from men like Vice-President Stephens, Senator Hunter and Judge Campbell, the exact degree of degradation to which our enemy would reduce us by reconstruction. We believe that the so-called mission from these gentlemen will teach our people that the terms of the enemy are nothing less than unconditional surrender. Better go down fighting—better to be subjugated and conquered than live to recollect that we brought our ruin upon our heads by accepting reconstruction. These missions should encourage our people to renewed effort and nerve them to future conflicts, by showing us that we have brought the enemy to consider peace, which, at no previous time during the last four years, would he even stop to talk about.

"Heretofore his language has been, 'No parley with rebellion—no terms with traitors,' but now he sends one, two, and three missions, and has consented to permit Mr. Stephens and others to come to Washington, whom, three years ago, he sent back to Fortress Monroe. There is considerable change and very great improvement in the manners of the enemy. Notwithstanding our recent reverse, he has learned enough to make him polite and courteous. Let the peace talk exhaust itself, and we shall be none the worse off, if we suffer not our efforts to flag and our spirits to fail."

The *Whig* has a similar article. It thinks compromise possible, but not probable. "In the North peace means reconstruction and reunion; and under the impression of its approach, gold falls. In the South peace means separation and independence; at least that is its general, if not universal, meaning. The fact that peace rumors are coincident with a marked fall in gold shows that Southern opinion on this subject is the precise antithesis of Northern opinion. Until the two opinions begin to cease their antagonism, and to tend toward a common significance, negotiations must inevitably fail."

From Washington.

The rebel officers who were captured by Gen. Sherman have arrived here from Savannah. Among them are Gen. G. P. Hamilton and a large number of Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and several naval officers, all of whom have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Gen. Sheridan has been absent on a tour of inspection of his department for some time, leaving Gen. Emory in command at Winchester, but has now returned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: "The Senate Finance Committee have stricken from the Legislative Appropriation Bill the $250,000 for additional compensation to the Treasury clerks; also the proviso that no further expenditure be made for experiments in hydrostatic printing.

There is a strong pressure upon the War Department to procure a postponement of the draft.

The second postponement of the Albany bridge case by the Postal Committee is regarded as killing it for this session.

An attempt will be made to secure a subsidy for a line of mail steamers between California and Asia.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.—The following is a portion of the article from the Richmond *Sentinel*, referred to in our noon report (elsewhere given):

"Let us keep clearly in view that independence is to maintain which we drew the sword, and listen to no suggestion for its compromise as the price of peace. Such a peace would indeed be but a hollow truce and an uneasy armistice. There can be no permanent peace where honor is compromised, or where vital, exorbitant interests are placed in peril. It would be madness, it would be an unnatural cruelty after having fought this battle nearly through, to adjourn it over for our children to begin it anew in the tide of human events. It is a terrible struggle that has fallen to our lot. Thus far we have met it as men; thus far we need not fear the verdict of history and the judgment of the world. The past, at least, is secure. Shall we sacrifice all our honors through a sudden weakness now? Shall we sell the mastery of our great fame for any ease which may be obtained short of a full success?

Shall we, by any unmanly shrinking from dangers which we have braved for four years, lease a heritage of blood for our children, for which they shall curse our memories. Let us stand firmly to our responsibilities.

The article closes with this explanation: "We have extended these remarks to their present length lest the missions between the Capitol and Washington should outlive us with injurious expectations.

From Baltimore.

The *Tribune's* special from Baltimore of the 3d says: "The 8 o'clock train last evening from Harper's Ferry brought up 110 rebel prisoners, who were lodged in the Relay House and thence sent by a special train to Washington. They belonged to Mosby's gang, and were captured during the recent raid by that redoubtable horse thief upon our lines in the Shenandoah Valley."

From Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day adopted a bill ratifying the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy.

Trials Before the Military Commission.

Proceedings of Thursday—Testimony of Col. Skinner, Mr. McGuire and Mr. Hinkle—Important Documentary Evidence.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1865.

The Court Martial now in session in this city assembled this morning in the rotunda of the Court House, pursuant to adjournment. All the members of the commission were present, also the Judge Advocate, the assistant counsel for the government, the accused and their counsel.

The record of the last session was read and, on motion, approved.

The minutes of the testimony of Mr. Strawn were submitted to him for revision, and also to the counsel of the accused.

The accused, Charles Francis Daniels, said that as neither of his counsel were present, he trusted the Court would delay a few moments until their arrival; his defense was different from that of the others, and he feared his counsel could hardly do justice to the case with only a partial hearing of the witnesses.

Colonel Murray, President of the Commission, suggested that the Court should wait twenty minutes, if necessary, for the absent attorneys, Judges Bartley and Key.

Lieutenant Colonel Skinner was then sworn by the Judge Advocate, as a witness for the Government. He testified as follows:

EVIDENCE OF COLONEL SKINNER.

My name is Lewis C. Skinner. I am Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th regiment of Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Camp Douglas, in Chicago. I occupied the same position in November, 1864, except that I was then Commissary of Prisoners at Camp Douglas. In November last, I arrested the prisoner Walsh, his son, also a gentleman who gave his name as Charles Travis, a man named Cantrell, and one man whose name I understood to be Daniels, or some similar name, though I do not remember it clearly at present. I did not know that Cantrell belongs to any army. I have seen him twice in this Court since this trial commenced. He is the accused who was granted a separate trial on account of sickness. The men were arrested about two o'clock in the morning of the 7th of November last. On the day before Colonel Sweet remained in the city all day, being sick, leaving me, as senior officer, in command of the troops and camp. About eleven o'clock at night he sent me a dispatch to detail some men to make the arrests; and about twelve o'clock he returned to the camp and asked me if I knew where Charles Walsh lived. I said I did not; that I knew the name, or had heard of it, but knew nothing about his residence. Colonel Sweet asked if any one in the camp knew where the house was, but I did not know any one that did. Mr. Langhorne, or as he had been introduced to me, Mr. Johnson, then came up and described the locality of the house as minutely as possible. The troops then marched in the direction indicated, myself and the field officer of the day marching behind. On coming up to the soldiers I found they had surrounded two houses, thinking one of them was Walsh's. We found that the house we were searching for was farther on. This information was given us by the inmates of the houses we first surrounded. The men then proceeded to Walsh's residence and I stationed them round it to prevent the escape of any one from the inside. Captain Phillipatoe who was in direct command of the guard, next advanced to the door and knocked. I remained at the gate. Some one came to the door and asked what we wanted, but did not open the door. Capt. Phillipatoe said he wanted to enter the house, when the voice replied that they were not in a position to do so then, and asked for time to dress. After a delay of ten minutes I went to the door and knocked. Walsh replied himself and asked for time to get a light. I think I kicked at the door once or twice and told him that if the door was not opened we should have to force it, when Mr. Walsh himself opened the door and gave us admission. As we entered the hall Walsh was standing close to the entrance. His son was about six feet behind him and several ladies were standing on the stairs. I told them what we wanted, and immediately arrested the two Walshs and sent them under a guard to Camp Douglas. I then told the ladies that we should be compelled to search the house and ordered the men to make the most rigorous examination, but not to insult the ladies or injure anything in the house. A few minutes afterwards, on going outside, I heard a scrambling of some men on the roof, and then heard one of the guards call out, "Come down there." Soon Cantrell and Travis got off the roof of the house, and were arrested and taken together to camp. About that time Capt. Phillipatoe, who was conducting the search in the house, sent for me to come in. I went and saw in a bed room adjoining the parlor a pile of revolvers in a corner. In a cupboard of a parlor there were also a lot of bullet moulds and some cartridges. In a few moments the Captain called for me to go up stairs, where I saw in a bed room a number of double-barreled guns and a large quantity of cartridges in packages. There were about 140 or 150 shot-guns, though all were not of the same pattern. Four of them were much longer than the others, and one was a very nice looking weapon, and was claimed, I believe, to be the property of young Walsh. The guns shown me by the Judge Advocate are a sample of the greater majority of those found in that bed room. The revolvers numbered from 340 to 350, I should think, and were navy revolvers of the kind now exhibited to me by Major Burnett. In the packages there were from 13,000 to 15,000 rounds of cartridges of the kind now exhibited. We also discovered in a box covered over with sheets of paper about 200 or 250 buckshot cartridges. These last of the sample now exhibited have been very unskillfully made, but would doubtless do for shot-guns. They do not look as if they had been manufactured in any regular arsenal, nor are they of the finish of those offered for sale in stores. I do not remember the exact number of bullet moulds, but it was somewhere between 260 and 275. The moulds in Court now are of the same pattern. We further discovered from 350 to 370 boxes of percussion caps. Each box contained about 250 caps, and down stairs there were between 250 and 300 revolver wrenches, one of which generally accompanies each pistol when purchased. There were also in the bedroom below, two kegs of gunpowder. As the heads were in I could not see how much powder they contained, but should think that neither were full; one was perhaps about half filled, and the other one three fourths. There were also six or eight bags of buckshot. The smaller number of cartridges which were roughly manufactured were made of the same kind of powder and the same buckshot, as that in the kegs and bags which we discovered. All the smaller number of cartridges were made of buckshot. The arms and ammunition we confiscated and sent to camp. So far as I examined them, all the guns and pistols were loaded, except the extra gun claimed by young Walsh and perhaps the four long guns. I may have examined a little over 200 revolvers all of which were fully loaded. When Captain Phillipatoe first knocked for admission, the voice which answered him was, I think, that of a female. The first person who opened the door was Walsh, senior, not his son. The boy was five or six feet behind his father. There was a light up stairs but I think not in the hall below. I first arrested Walsh and his son and sent them off to camp. Then the prisoners Cantrell and Travis, and afterwards a man who gave the name of Daniels or some name sounding like it. Neither Cantrell nor Travis were fully dressed. Neither had hats on or shoes, and one had no coat. I told the ladies that the two men wanted their clothes, when one lady went into the bed-room, where the guns were discovered up stairs, and brought clothes which the prisoners claimed. The bed in that room had been used. I received instructions to order a perfect search of the house, but was not told where to find anything particularly. Mr. Langhorne, or as I knew him Johnson, told me to look everywhere where any cartridges or buck shot could be concealed, but he did not name any locality in the house. I believe that Col. Sweet knew that Johnson was not Langhorne's right name, for when he introduced him to me I understood that the name of Johnson was only an assumed one. Afterwards searched a barn in the city, in an alley between Clark and State streets, and found two boxes of double-barreled shot guns, and three of carbines of the same pattern as those in Walsh's house. I understood that the barn belonged to Mr. Walsh, and was told the locality of it by his son. I made further searches in the city but not successfully. In one instance I discovered a lot of cartridges and balls, but they were proved to belong to a Jew firm and to be legitimate property. The diagram now exhibited to me by Col. Jackson, representing the relative position of Walsh's house with the road at Camp Douglas is correct. The house is situated about a quarter of a mile from the camp in a straight line. I do not know how many buildings are between Walsh's residence and Camp Douglas. There are the University buildings and two or three dwellings. On the morning when we made the arrests I was accompanied by Captain Phillipatoe, Captain Sponable, Major Cornelius and Lieutenant McDowell. At that time the effective strength of the guard at Camp was about 800, counting privates and non-commissioned officers. The number of prisoners then confined was somewhere between seven and nine thousand. We had what we termed an arsenal in Camp Douglas. I do not remember how many arms it contained, but it was quite a number. The enclosure of the Camp is surrounded by a fence which was then one inch in thickness and thirteen feet in height. The distance between the posts of this barricade was six feet on one side of the Camp and eight feet on the other. They were fastened by two scantlings in the usual manner, and the boards were nailed on from the inside. There were no sentry-boxes inside, but a parapet on the top of the fence. At that time there were thirty sentinels on duty at a time. The distance round the parapet was about three-quarters of a mile, and the average length of each beat about 118 feet. The prisoner Travis never gave me any explanation of his false name. A few days after the arrests I was making out a roll of the prisoners, and asked him if Charles Travis was all the name he had. He replied, "Because other people change their names is no reason why I should." No prisoner is ever allowed to have any money in his possession, unless he can manage to get it in a clandestine way. On their arrival in camp they are searched and all their money taken from them. This with whatever sums may be sent to them is placed to their credit in the "prisoners' account." When letters are received containing money, they are opened, the money taken out and credited to the prisoner, and a receipt of the commanding officer enclosed to the recipient, telling him that so much money has been received and placed to his account. These letters are specially directed to the care of some officer of the garrison, they are examined by an officer detailed as letter examiner. In October last the examiner was William Bushnell.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By the Court—Letters containing drafts are treated exactly the same manner as those which contain money.

By Judge Key—I do not know that the man whose name I said I thought was Daniels had been in Walsh's house at all. He was arrested outside, and, as we surrounded the house when we first came up, I think he must have been outside before our arrival. When Daniels, or Travis and Cantrill, were arrested, they were only partially dressed. The remainder of their clothes were handed out to me by one of the ladies.

By Judge Wilson—When we went to Walsh's house, we were accompanied by a member of the city police force, who said that he knew Walsh, but did not know the exact locality of his house. In one box of guns which I found in the barn, there was one short Enfield gun, of the Government pattern I believe. I afterwards searched his garden thoroughly, as we understood there had been arms concealed there, but our search was unsuccessful.

By Judge Key—The fifth man we arrested is still confined, I believe, in Camp Douglas. He was confined in the same prison, but not in the same cell as Travis. When he told me his name ...

Continued on Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS.
NEW COLORS RECEIVED DAILY.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 and 43 Lasalle St.

PICKLES,
CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES,
Sauces, &c., &c.
Pickles in Glass,
Pickles in Barrels,
Canned Peaches,
Canned Berries,
Canned Fruits of all kinds,
Worcestershire Sauce, London Club Sauce,
COLOMBIA SAUCE.
Warranted Equal to Worcestershire.
Tomato Catsups, Pepper Sauce.
JELLIES IN GLASS AND FOR BAKER'S USE.
In quantities to suit, quality guaranteed.
THOMAS & CO.,
P. O. Box, 2055, 89 Lasalle street.

GRASS SEEDS.
CLOVER, TIMOTHY,
HUNGARIAN, RED TOP,
MILLETT, BLUE GRASS.
Consignments and orders solicited by
HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,
Produce Commission Merchants,
125 South Water St.

ONE HUNDRED
NEW PIANOS
TO RENT,
AT
LYON & HEALY'S MUSIC STORE.
Corner Clark and Washington Sts.

COAL! COAL!
Owing to the depreciation of Gold, and the consequent decline in price of all products, the undersigned has decided to sell Illinois Coal, of the best quality at
$10 Per Ton!
delivered in good order.
DAVID RUNNION, Agent.
For Illinois Coal and Iron Co., Office and Yard 362 South Market st.

MAGIC LANTERNS!
We have just received a new lot of large Lanterns for public exhibition. Also a fine selection of
WAR VIEWS, PORTRAITS, CHROMOTROPES
Also small lanterns for family use, of all sizes and descriptions.
JAMES PORTER, Jr., & CO., Optician,
46 Clark st., near Sherman House.

TO BOOK BINDERS.
Two good Blank Book Forwarders and a Blank Book Finisher can have permanent employment by applying to
JONES & SMALL,
122 Lake Street.

Square Timbers.
We have on hand a large lot of long timbers, ranging from 22 to 60 feet in length, and from 12x10 to 18x18 in size which we offer for sale at low figures.
PEARSON, AVERY & CO.,
549 South Clark street.

Coburn & Marrs,
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS
No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL
AFFLICTED.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY I was sorely afflicted of Chronic Diarrhea, and after having consulted a number of physicians, finally applied to Dr. A. J. Higgins 145 Clark street, Chicago, soon after which I was joyfully surprised at the happy results which followed his treatment. From the very hour I commenced it I began to recover rapidly, and was soon rid of the disease. I wish to say that I regard Dr. H. as one peculiarly adapted to the practice of his profession, and as one of the safest practioners in Chicago.
J. M. COULTIS,
Calumet, Ill., Feb. 2.

ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE
Is well stored with the choicest stock of UMBRELLAS—from $1 50 to $30 00—to be found in this section of the country. GOOD GOODS and PRICES LOW is our watchword. ELY, Draper, Tailor, and Gents Furnisher.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP
heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of IRWIN & MOREY, expired on the first instant, by limitation. D. W. IRWIN will continue the Produce Commission Business at the same Office, 4 Board of Trade Building.
A. G. MOREY,
D. W. IRWIN.
Chicago, Feb. 2, 1865.

15TH WARD ATTENTION—
There will be a meeting at Turner Hall every evening during this week, to raise money to help get out of the draft. Grand mass meeting Saturday night. By order of Committee,
T. T. MORFORD, Sec.

WATER! WATER! WATER!
Pure water can be had by using "DALTON'S" WATER FILTER.
JAS. P. DALTON, 71 Lake street,
Dealer in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods.

TO RENT.
ROOM NO. 4, DOLE'S BUILDING.
OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.
OLCOTT & MARSH, 23 Lasalle st.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES
FOR SALE.
Cargo of 84,000 feet mixed Lumber, about ¼ strips, on dock with Railroad tracks in yard. Part cargo of 40,000 feet mixed Lumber, about ¾ strips, on dock. 500 m shingles on dock. Cargo on board Schooner "Wm. Smith," laying in Chicago River, about 100,000 feet mixed Lumber, ¾ to ¾ strips.
Shingles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and Lumber by the cargo and part cargo, as above.
IRISH & FULLER, Lumber Brokers,
242 S. Water st., room 10. P. O. Box, 4349.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
NOTRE DAME, IND.
The Second Semi-annual Session opens
FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Every facility is offered in the Institution for obtaining a liberal and finished education in English, French and German.
The Musical Department has been enlarged by a Music Hall, containing twenty-four rooms.
During the first session two hundred and fifty boarders have been admitted.
Terms, per session, $80.
For full particulars address the Superior of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

SEND ONE DOLLAR AND A half and you will receive "The People's Journal of Health" for 1865. Address DRS. HAYES & BLACKALL, P. O. Drawer 6203, Chicago.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.
M. GREENWOOD & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Manufacturers of every description of Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, suitable for
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
ALSO,
Every variety of Brass Castings, Railroad Boxes, &c.

J. W. BUTLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
PAPER DEALERS,
48 State Street.
FINE PAPERS
PRINTING PAPERS,
BOOK PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
GROCERS' BAGS,
FLOUR SACKS.

O. W. CLAPP,
SALT AND PROVISION BROKER,
Has removed his office temporarily to 20 South Water street, corner of Wells, on account of the ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

19 & 21 LAKE ST.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now fully prepared for Spring Trade, and invite buyers to examine our complete stock, a large portion of which will consist of all the leading brands of Domestic Goods, consigned for sale by regular manufacturers. No house in the country will offer better inducements, by the package or otherwise.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers, Jobbers, and Commission Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

LILLIE'S PATENT
Chilled and Wrought Iron
SAFES.
Reliably Burglar and Fire Proof.
ALSO,
LILLIE'S FIRE-PROOFS,
Costing One-Fourth less than any Fire-Proof in Market, and Warranted equal to the Best.
A. L. WINNE,
114 Dearborn Street.

LOW PRICES
FOR
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Wishing to make room for Spring Goods, we are offering our entire stock at largely reduced prices.
Field, Palmer & Leiter,
110, 112, 114 & 116
LAKE STREET.

FIRES.—The losses by fire in the Northern States are rapidly on the increase. From the 1st to the 29th of the present month they have reached the alarming figure of $7,000,000, including the recent great fire in Buffalo, from which we have not received exact returns, but which will probably swell the amount another million, making in round numbers the sum of four million dollars' worth of property consumed. In this result we have only estimated fires where the actual loss has exceeded $20,000.—[CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Get the Genuine Article!
REAL SOLID INSURANCE
That stands the test of Time and Fire, to public use and private satisfaction—furnished at proper rates, to the well-known
Phœnix of Hartford.
THE PHOENIX ENTERS THE PRESENT YEAR better than ever prepared for service and duty, in the line of its profession, with enlarged facilities for the transaction of business.
CASH ASSETS,
$925,902.97!
(JANUARY, 1865.)
THE INCREASED VALUES OF NEARLY ALL commodities at the present time, warrant and demand additional insurance; and the Phœnix, by reason of its ample Cash Capital and large Assets, offers to the public the combined advantages of first-class commercial facilities, with the ability to write heavy lines on single risks.
Insure with the Phœnix.
NONE SHOULD NEGLECT SO IMPORTANT a matter as Fire Insurance—and experience demonstrates the fact, only Companies who maintain firm rates and adhere to conservative rules can guarantee the genuine article; SECURE THE BEST.
Losses Always Paid Promptly!
RESIDENT AGENTS OF THE Phœnix are authorized to issue, and renew policies promptly, and without reference to the Company or elsewhere; and are located at all the cities, towns, and principal places throughout the United States. Branch Offices at Cincinnati, O., and San Francisco, California.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—We invite attention to our large stock of
CARD CLOTHING
Of the best quality, which we will sell at EASTERN PRICES, thus saving TIME and FREIGHT.
We are also prepared to furnish COTTON WARPS ... [illegible]
WOOLEN MACHINERY,
... [illegible]
MERRITT & COUGHLEN,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. HIATT'S
DYPTHERIA CURE!
The Only Certain Remedy for Dyptheria in the World.
Warranted to cure in all cases when taken according to directions, or the money refunded.
A. M. HIATT, Proprietor,
Wheaton, Ill.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, Agents, Chicago, to whom all orders may be addressed. Send for circulars with testimonials.

Raw Furs Wanted.
... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRAFT! DRAFT!!
The "15th of Feb." will soon Roll Around.

THE CHICAGO
Draft Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
$35,000 Paid in and Deposited in Bank.
The Chicago Draft Insurance Company will insure a limited number of
Enrolled Men
In each Ward of this city, and in all Townships in Congressional Districts, of this and other States from the Draft, and guarantee and agree to furnish substitute to each of their Drafted Men, in whatever District they may reside.
The law permits Aliens and Veterans to be mustered into the Navy as Substitutes for persons Drafted and residing in any part of the United States.
The premium for the First Congressional District of Illinois is $165.00. Premium for all other Districts ... [illegible]
If you insure in our Company, and are drafted, and prefer
$1,000
in Cash we will pay it to you. EVERY DRAFTED MAN IS ENTITLED TO THE BOUNTY paid by the County in which he is enrolled, ... [illegible]
The public may be fully satisfied of one thing, we SHALL PROMPTLY FILL EVERY CONTRACT WE MAKE WITH OUR PATRONS, AND HAVE GOT MEANS TO DO IT WITH.
We would refer to Mr. E. Aiken, President First National Bank of Chicago, for the entire responsibility of the Company.
All communications addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 5300, will be promptly answered. Local Soliciting Agents wanted.
G. A. COLBY, President,
Banker, Nos. ... [illegible]
JAMES ARTHUR, Treasurer.
H. LESTER, Secretary.
Office, 132 South Clark street, Room 2 ... (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!
QUOTAS
OF
WARDS AND COUNTRY TOWNS,
Filled for One or Two Years.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.

F. E. SMITH'S PATENT "CAST-CAST-STEEL" TURF & STUBBLE PLOWS. COLLINS & CO. HARTFORD.
Thousands of farmers who have used, and hundreds of dealers who have sold them are unanimous in their testimony on the following points:
1st. That they will last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plows made anywhere by anybody.
2d. That they will "scour" in the most difficult soil, where all other kinds have failed.
3d. That they will draw one-fifth easier than sheet steel plows commonly in use.
4th. That they have greater "range" than any others, plowing in any soil at any depth from four to twelve inches.
5th. That they will supersede all other kinds as fast as farmers can realize that it is better to pay thirty dollars once rather than twenty or twenty-five dollars five or six times.
Having facilities for producing over thirty thousand of these Plows per annum, exclusive agents are now wanted in every town in the West where they are not already sold. They will not be "commissioned" in any instance—they are not that kind. Send for circulars containing full particulars and letters from about a hundred well known dealers in the Northwest who have sold them from one to three years. Address
HENRY H. TAYLOR,
Western Agent,
55, 57, 59 and 61 Canal street, Chicago.

NEW SKIRT
For 1865.
A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY,
(Late J. I. & J. O. WEST,)
97 Chambers Street, New York,
Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used. ... [illegible]
Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt.
Combines elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by
FIELD, PALMER & LEITER,
110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt.
Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 156 Lake st., Chicago.

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE
Prevents hair from falling out.
AMBOLINE
Causes hair to grow.
AMBOLINE
Prevents hair turning gray.
AMBOLINE
Gives hair lustre and beauty.
AMBOLINE
Makes hair soft and glossy.
AMBOLINE
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per box, containing two bottles.
WARING & CO., Proprietors,
25 Dey street, New York.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,
Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL,
SOLD BY
SVANO & SYNNESTVEDT,
No 115 Kinzie Street, Chicago
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This oil is made from fresh and healthy Cod's livers in Northland, Norway, and is acknowledged all over Europe to be the purest and best. ... [illegible]

DUFFIELD'S
CELEBRATED HAMS,
Sugar-Cured Joles,
BREAKFAST BACON,
Dried Beef,
DRIED OX TONGUES
Now ready and for sale at my Packing House,
Southeast Cor. Eighteenth and Canal Streets.
CHARLES DUFFIELD.

CROSBY'S ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
CROSBY'S ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
CROSBY'S ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
JUST ARRIVED.
JUST ARRIVED.
JUST ARRIVED.
407—407—407 State Street,
CADY & PARSONS, Agents.

House and Lot for Sale,
No. 93 Third Avenue, at $6,000.
The key is to be found at No. 95 Third Avenue. None but bona-fide purchasers need apply.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office of the United States Tel. Co., ... New York. ... [illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
... [illegible]
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

OPERATORS ON THE ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

THE GREAT HORSE RAILROAD SWINDLE.

Public Meeting To-Night.

The resolutions of the Board of Trade, which we publish in another column, denouncing the Horse Railroad Swindle, confirm our statements that the people of Chicago are unanimous against this gigantic outrage. It needs but the opportunity to meet and protest, and the impression that such meetings and protestations are necessary, to call forth the whole population of Chicago to oppose the bill. It has simply no favor and no toleration whatever at the hands of any here, except those who are stockholders or under their immediate power and influence. The indignation of the people has been so generally and vehemently expressed, through remonstrances, by public meetings, in resolutions and by committees, that we find it difficult to believe that further protest can be necessary. We are a democratic people, and are accustomed to see our public servants respect the voice of their constituents, not defy their indignation. Day after day for weeks, through the press, by resolutions, and remonstrances, the manifold frauds and indquities of this bill, have been held up to public view, and the hostility of the people of Chicago to its passage expressed. No apology, explanation, or defense of the obnoxious features of the bill has been attempted. They are tacitly conceded by its friends to be wholly indefensible. Even when one of the members voting for it attempted to address a meeting of the citizens of Chicago, he offered nothing in justification of the bill. The people have been willing to bear this great wrong defended, if defense were possible, but not a word of apology has been offered; and now, after ample time has been given for discussion, and no facts or arguments produced to show that this bill is not considered in fraud and brought forth in corruption, the people are of one heart and of one mind. They regard it as an impudent, unmitigated, unprecedented swindle, from beginning to end. It defrauds the city of its vested corporate rights and property to the value of millions of dollars. It erects a political oligarchy to rule the city by bribery and corruption in the future. It binds the city and its population hand and foot, and delivers them over to the rapacity of these oligarchs, who even now are able to induce some of our public servants to insult and trample on the rights of their constituents. It places the future growth and prosperity of the city under the control and limitation of these oligarchs, by giving them a monopoly of all the principal streets of the city without reserving any right to compel them to lay down tracks or put on cars, but leaving the accommodation of the public to their private whim and caprice. It enables them practically to double or treble their fares, while it excludes all competition, thus forcing the poor to crowd into the heart of the city, or to submit to whatever burdens the railroads may impose upon them. It sells the birthright of the people, and gives them not even the mess of pottage as its price. Throughout the bill there is not a line of relief or benefit to the city or the people in return for the vast wealth it gives to the stockholders of the railroad companies. Like the tracks before the lion's den, all are going in, none coming out. The petty devices which have been resorted to by the lobby for this bill, go as far to impeach its character as the arguments against it. No just measure would need expedients so unworthy. One of these resorts was the preparation of a horse railroad charter, in which the names of Messrs. Scammon, Goodrich and Larned are inserted. We have before us the admission, signed by the person who thus used their names, that those three names were inserted without the knowledge or authority of those persons, and that the latter were not aware of the use of their names until February 1st, inst. Yet this unauthorized use of their names was freely pleaded by the railroad lobbyists to deceive members of the Legislature into the belief that of the vast numbers opposed to the bill, at least those three were influenced by private and personal interests. This is all false. The opposition to the railroad bill is universal and disinterested except in so far as every citizen feels a personal interest in preventing a wholesale swindle on the city and the people.

We know that every influence known to the lobby is being brought to bear to pass this bill. The employees of the Railroad companies swarm around the capitol like locusts. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are at stake to their employers, and they will stick at nothing. But on behalf of the people of Chicago, whose property it contemplates to private use, whose solemnly guaranteed rights it tramples under foot, whose people it will injure and oppress, we invoke the veto of the Governor. We call upon him to protect us from an injury which his signature would make irretrievable. We call upon him, and upon our representatives in the Legislature, to submit this question to the people of Chicago. These wealthy stockholders pretend that the opposition proceeds only from the envious, and that the poor are with them. Let them show that they believe this, by submitting the question to the people, among whom the wealthy are always in the minority. If they dare not, they admit that the poor are not with them. The citizens have spoken in public meeting and through Committees. They will meet and speak again, to-night, in our public halls. Let all interested in the rights and welfare of the people attend. The Board of Trade has spoken. The Mechanics' Associations have in part spoken. The Trades Union has spoken. All utter one voice—a voice of earnest, emphatic, overwhelming denunciation of this unconscionable swindle. In no more terribly earnest way could the people speak than they have done. But let them, if we interpret their views aright, come together again to-night, in still more impressive and unanswerable strength, and send forth their instructions in such thunder tones that none shall fail to hear and understand them.

MR. McCULLOCH FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The fact that the time is drawing near when Mr. Fessenden will feel compelled, in accordance with his other engagements and his frequently expressed determination, to withdraw from the Treasury Department, naturally excites a deep interest in the selection of a successor, to a position to which so many might aspire, and which so few could properly fill. Four years ago public opinion fixed upon Mr. Chase with remarkable unanimity, and the event has justified that choice. Called to preside over the treasury at a time when the demands were necessarily incompatible with the selfishness of the capitalists of this country, he built up in the midst of a fearful war such a credit as the nation had never before enjoyed, borrowing hundreds of millions more easily than any former incumbent had borrowed scores. The same public voice which has compelled to Chase three years before for the Treasury designated Fessenden as his successor. Upon his experience throughout a long political life, culminating in his intimate connection with the national finances, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, it was founded a belief and a hope that no other person would so ably discharge the difficult and important duties of the position. Mr. Fessenden has also met the public expectation and estimate. At present, however, with the exception of Mr. McCulloch, our present Comptroller of the Currency, there is no person whom the experience of a lifetime, joined by honorable association with, and appreciation of, our finances during this war, has so eminently prepared and fitted to succeed Mr. Fessenden in charge of our Treasury Department. In one respect, McCulloch comes with a preparation superior to that of either of them. While they were lawyers, Mr. McCulloch is a practical banker, and we cannot but regard this as a far better preparation than that which any lawyer can enjoy for a high and difficult financial position. His career as a banker has been eminently successful, and such as to suggest his selection to Mr. Chase as the head of the most important bureau of the Treasury Department. As Comptroller of the Currency, both under Chase and under Fessenden, his special experience of our financial system has been greater than that of any person other than the Secretaries themselves. The abilities he has developed in this position, and the experience they involve, have caused these best acquainted with the subject to look now to him with much of the confidence with which they have successively regarded Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden. We believe he will, like a good pilot, ably hold the ship to the course she has thus far pursued with safety. It may be objected that his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury would give Indiana two members of the Cabinet; as Mr. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, is from that State. But this objection is obviated by the fact that it is the reorganization of the Cabinet for the incoming Administration, that is, several incumbents will all tender their resignations, leaving the President free to re-appoint or make such new selections as the public interests may seem to require.

Among the aspirants for this office the name of E. D. Morgan, formerly Governor of New York, has been mentioned. It is even intimated that Mr. Seward's willingness to exchange his position in the Cabinet for that of Minister to England will furnish a strong evidence of Morgan's geographical fitness for the place, as both he and Mr. Seward are from New York. As their residence in that State is an honor which they share in common with some four millions of their fellow citizens, it is to be hoped that this argument will not be deemed conclusive in favor of Mr. Morgan's appointment.

Mr. Morgan has been a retired New York merchant of considerable wealth, which has been immensely increased during this war. His qualifications as a merchant and his ability as a politician are well known. He was twice a Governor of New York, an office which, after he had held it one term, ran into the hands of the Democracy in the person of Horatio Seymour. Mr. Morgan is by no means to be held responsible for the defeat of his party, as all politicians are liable to defeat. Nor can the utmost integrity prevent public men from having unjustly attached to them the stigma of evils over which they have had no control.

While we have, therefore, all due respect for Mr. Morgan's character as a gentleman and ability as a merchant, we see in his career no qualification for the office of Secretary of the Treasury in so important a crisis of our financial history. He is unknown as a financier, except so far as his private fortune sustains his claims to that character. He has been wholly disconnected with the finances of the Government, unless as a contractor, and has therefore had no experience in public affairs, and is destitute of experience. While it is barely possible that he might prove a good Secretary of the Treasury, it is equally possible of most men who have attained a national notoriety.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has also been mentioned in connection with the office. He possesses excellent qualities, which we believe will induce him to decline the position. No person could be more eligible, however, than Mr. Boutwell to Mr. McCulloch's present position as Comptroller of the Currency, a post which requires a knowledge of importance to that of Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McCulloch is unmistakably designated by his abilities, experience, antecedents and position as the fit successor of Chase and Fessenden. Without disparaging the claims of any other statesmen, we rely upon his qualifications to secure him to the position. It is the President's wisest choice, and he seldom of late makes any other.

☞ Turn out to-night, residents on Michigan and Wabash avenues, Lake, Washington and Wolcott streets, and say whether you want hose cars through those streets. The Horse Railroad Bill repeals the clause protecting it.

Bad Effects of Peace-Mongering.

We believe this peace-mongering business was not only a fruitless, but also a dangerous and will do positive mischief. It injures our cause in two ways—first, by the encouragement it gives the rebels; and secondly, by the stoppage it produces in recruiting and other war efforts on our side of the lines.

Mr. Ayer has scarcely returned from Richmond when the rebel Southern press blazes out with statements, evidently made in concert, and probably emanating from a single source giving the southern public to understand that our government is weak and unable to carry on war, our people exhausted, and the nation ready to offer almost any terms for peace. The Richmond Inquirer leads off, and from its articles we can see how the rebel leaders are already using Mr. Blair's two visits to give courage to their friends and patience to their dupes, and to inflict another blow of discouragement upon the rising hopes of Southern Unionists. The *Enquirer* says:

> "This second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence that we can desire that our people have only to be true to themselves, and they will eventually secure their freedom. While Mr. Lincoln is willing to give up his love for freeing negroes; when he and his partisans are willing to lose constitutional guaranty for the protection of slavery, and even to repeal all laws prohibiting its introduction into the territories, in order to find negroes, there can be no better evidence that the war party of the North is satisfied that the game is too big. Stand firm now. We have gone through the fiery ordeal. We have only to be as faithful to our cause as we have been, and success will now mount, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence."

Again, in hella like readers, it says:

> "The enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided only we will not dissolve the Union. Whether the Federal Government, the interpretation of which is peace on a subjugation basis, or the Union as the people understand it, were not likely to be compiled with, he came down pointedly to a proposition of a reunion upon any terms, and declared he knew upon what terms the South would agree to return to the shattering sight of the old flag. He suggested the Union as it was, and the nigger as he is, and the South as it used to be. He suggested also that the North would be most the bill and taxes for all the property stolen and property destroyed by the armies and emissaries of Federal usurpation. Of course, he made a little speech on the subject of slavery, not, however, of any importance, and declared that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He said the South would never stop for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He said the South would never stop for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He said the South would never stop for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only."

Mr. Harvey on behalf of R. S. Morris—About the time when Judge Morris made his report, the Grand Seignior of the lodge was, I think, Mr. Wilkinson, who in turn was succeeded by Colonel Jackson. Jr. Wilkinson is clerk in the drug store of Sampson & Believe is the name, on the corner of Randolph and State streets. Always I was under the impression that two officers to officiate, and a third one at the time of the initiation of any new member. The two I called forgot, but the other I remember was called "Ancient Brother." The designation of the third I forget. Sometimes, more than a common member, and with the other two occupied a chair. At the meeting when Morris spoke, I was present, and I remember well. Wilkinson, Morrison and Strawn, were present. Morrison was a commission merchant in Chicago. His was present that night as an ordinary member, and not, if I remember right, as an officer. The lodge room would hold fifty or sixty members. The average attendance was not more than fourteen or fifteen. But on the night in question there about a couple of dozen more which was above the average. The consultion to report on the objects of the organization was then about two weeks before, on the vote of the members present. A member was nominated and appointed a separate [illegible] report. Ayer, I forget who moved the appointment of Morris, of the Tribune, as I do not. At the time I took no note of the meeting, so I cannot remember anything that was done. When Morris submitted his report he was questioned with a plan we had previously determined upon. Questions were asked him to test the legality of the Order, and the time of the proposed uprising. On the evening we were appointed there were not more than ten or twelve of us present. Among them were Morrison, James Rock, of the Tribune, Strawn, Ayer, and myself. Dr. Ayer first spoke to me about joining the organization in his office, in Metzerott's building, about a month before Doolittle's speech, which I had known Ayer for some months before. He was a member of the same Chapter of Masons that I belonged to. Ayer asked me if I knew anything about the organization called the Knights. I told him I had never heard of it. He said he could not but thought the revelations about them were only an electioneering affair. I did not know then how much I pooled the Chicago Tribune was. He said they were engaged in some conspiracy, and wanted me to join them. I told him I would join, but before I refused, as I did not wish to be a Government detective. Afterwards he told me that a very dangerous person. The Richmond Inquirer leads off, and from its articles we can see how the rebel leaders are already using Mr. Blair's two visits to give courage to their friends and patience to their dupes, and to inflict another blow of discouragement upon the rising hopes of Southern Unionists. The *Enquirer* says:

> "This second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence that we can desire that our people have only to be true to themselves, and they will eventually secure their freedom. While Mr. Lincoln is willing to give up his love for freeing negroes; when he and his partisans are willing to lose constitutional guaranty for the protection of slavery, and even to repeal all laws prohibiting its introduction into the territories, in order to find negroes, there can be no better evidence that the war party of the North is satisfied that the game is too big. Stand firm now. We have gone through the fiery ordeal. We have only to be as faithful to our cause as we have been, and success will now mount, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence."

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FROM CINCINNATI.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Report of the Testimony of Robert Alexander and Christopher Strawn

The Order of American Knights in Chicago—Its Members, Speeches and Treasonable Plottings.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1, 1865.

The court martial now engaged in investigating the circumstances of the Chicago conspiracy, came to order this morning in the rotunda of the Court House in this city pursuant to adjournment. Col. Murray, the President, and all the members of the Commission were present, also the Judge Advocate, the assistant counsel, the accused and their counsel.

The record of yesterday's session was read, and on motion, approved.

Some immaterial corrections were made in the official minutes of the testimony of Professor Swallow, copies of which had been furnished for revision to the counsel of the accused, and also to the members of the court.

The cross-examination of the witness Alexander was then continued as follows, by Judge Wilson on behalf of the prisoners Walsh and Grenfell:

I never was in the employ of the Government as a detective; have not been in the detective force for five or six years. I have not been a private detective for private individuals. In August of last year I was sent by Mr. Baker to assist him as a detective, in some important matter. He did not had discovered that there was a conspiracy in the Northwest, which he considered to be of a dangerous character. He told me that he had been informed that there was a plot to release the rebel prisoners at Chicago. I was directed to find out the organization called the Knights. I told him that I had never heard of it. He said they did not thought the revelations about them were only an electioneering affair. I did not know then how much I pooled the Chicago Tribune was. He said they were engaged in some conspiracy, and wanted me to join them and find out their scheme; but I refused, as I did not wish to be a Government detective. Afterwards he told me that a very dangerous person. The Richmond Inquirer leads off, and from its articles we can see how the rebel leaders are already using Mr. Blair's two visits to give courage to their friends and patience to their dupes, and to inflict another blow of discouragement upon the rising hopes of Southern Unionists. The *Enquirer* says:

> "This second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence that we can desire that our people have only to be true to themselves, and they will eventually secure their freedom. While Mr. Lincoln is willing to give up his love for freeing negroes; when he and his partisans are willing to lose constitutional guaranty for the protection of slavery, and even to repeal all laws prohibiting its introduction into the territories, in order to find negroes, there can be no better evidence that the war party of the North is satisfied that the game is too big. Stand firm now. We have gone through the fiery ordeal. We have only to be as faithful to our cause as we have been, and success will now mount, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence."

Again, in hella like readers, it says:

> "The enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided only we will not dissolve the Union. Whether the Federal Government, the interpretation of which is peace on a subjugation basis, or the Union as the people understand it, were not likely to be compiled with, he came down pointedly to a proposition of a reunion upon any terms, and declared he knew upon what terms the South would agree to return to the shattering sight of the old flag. He suggested the Union as it was, and the nigger as he is, and the South as it used to be. He suggested also that the North would be most the bill and taxes for all the property stolen and property destroyed by the armies and emissaries of Federal usurpation. Of course, he made a little speech on the subject of slavery, not, however, of any importance, and declared that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He said the South would never stop for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He said the South would never stop for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only."

By Judge Bartley—When I entered the organization I took the same obligations. I took no obligations inconsistent with my duty as a citizen. I did not understand it as such at the time when I entered. I do not know anything of the drafting of the Order were against the Constitution or not; some of them appeared as if they were. As I said, Doolittle was the Supreme Commander of the Grand Council. I did not say that my own disapproved of his sentiments on the Camp Douglas question, for there was no discussion on the subject. The revolvers given us were not given for any particular occasion. The object of the organization is authority told us what we had to do with them, but it was understood that they would be used in any intrigue. I was present at the meeting when Morris read the report. I was not present at the meeting when Morris was not present. I was not present at the meeting when Morris was not present. I was not present at the meeting when Morris was not present

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Artificial Leg Depots,

Where the Government furnishes the United States Army and Navy Leg to soldiers gratis, or its value applied on the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, which has lateral motion at the ankle like the natural one. Chicago, Ill., opposite the Post Office; Cincinnati, O., in Mechanics' Institute; St. Louis, Mo.; New York; Nashville, Tenn., in City Hall; Rochester, N. Y.; where the Post Office: New York City, 658 Broadway.

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All to be sold for One Dollar each!!

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DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—All who have used this standard Medicine for Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs and Colds, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness, Or any other Pulmonary Complaint attest its usefulness.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, F. & H. M. HOOKER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK and SMITH & DWYER.

MOORE & CAULFIELD, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Rooms 16 and 17, No. 87 Washington st., Chicago.

S. M. MOORE, B. G. CAULFIELD.

NOTICE.

OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to assertions and statements lately made in the public prints, with the design of detracting from the high repute enjoyed by our Thread, we beg to state that our standard has never been changed during the past Fifty Years; and that, now, as heretofore, no pains or expense are, or will be, spared to maintain for this Spool Cotton its present character.

The attention of Buyers and Consumers is drawn to the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public, from No. 30 upwards, are marked up—and that the difference in the coarseness of numbers, supposed to correspond with our numbers, often varies from ten (10) to twenty per cent.

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Ship Chandler and Sail Maker and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly and celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease... Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

Mrs. Dr. PARKER has returned to Chicago, and is permanently located in Reynolds' Block, Dearborn street, near Post Office...

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Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1837, now permanently located at 85 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private diseases or a contagious venereal character, cures them without mercury, iodide potassium, arsenic, or any poison; but with the use of a new remedy, a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison, syphilis in all its forms. Spermatorrhœa, seminal involuntary emission, brought on by self abuse, sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, impotency, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, speedily and radically cured with an infallible method, with little time and expense. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature positively cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South, and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 85 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

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Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 178 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 71.

Hair Uprooted

from all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Price, $1. Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. Ask for "Upham's Depilatory Powder," and take no other. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader do you know what nine tenths of the trash compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Be advised for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable amount of fusel oil, a poison which is as much to be dreaded as arsenic. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal virtues" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound Rye thoroughly rectified, is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a tonic, alterative and antibilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other Tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS impart an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers.

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HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, etc. Price, 50 cents a box.

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UPHAM'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever, no matter how long standing. Price, $1 a box.

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UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE...

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 75 cents a box.

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Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office 166 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, two blocks from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to which we refer... Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, from 12 to 2 P. M. Correspondence confidential. Consultation free. Address, Postoffice Box 165. Inclose two stamps and for Guide to Health.

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MONTANA AND IDAHO

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The new, fast and light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thomas W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Kountz, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the Saint Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, February 18th, and St. Louis on SATURDAY, March 4th or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer BENTON, H. Howard, Master, Lewis Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Barwood, Commander, will leave as above on SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer FANNY OGDEN, Jos. Kinney, Commander, J. C. McCune, Clerk, will leave as above on SATURDAY, March 25th.

The steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton during the season, to carry all of the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

Under this arrangement shippers have great advantage and are assured that their freight will be delivered without detention. We are now prepared to furnish Land Transportation from Fort Benton to the Mines. We will give through Bills Lading to Silver City, Last Chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City and Bannock City, and Gallatin. For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. COPELIN, southeast corner Main and Olive streets; JOS. McENTIRE, northeast corner Locust and Commercial streets, JOHN J. ROE & CO., corner Main and Commercial streets.

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Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

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ROBACK'S BITTERS.

For all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

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Compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Sedentary ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

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One glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of Finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold wholesale or in any desired quantity.

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COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13th, 1865.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirteenth day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirty-first day of December, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE.

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GREGG & HUGHES, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

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HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 13 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

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SIMEON FARWELL, Chicago. HILL, KNOX & CO., Warsaw, Ill. HENRY C. KNOX, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864.

Upon the application of Nathan F. Dixon for an order of notice to the bill-holders of the Hopkinton Bank and claimants upon the Receiver.

It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said Dixon cause a notice to be published in the Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune, directing the holders of the bills of said Hopkinton Bank, and the claimants upon the Receiver thereof, to bring in and present the bills of said Bank, and their claims upon said Receiver, at the Hopkinton Bank in Westerly, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1865, or their claims shall be forever barred as against said Receiver; said notice to be published for at least two months after the fifteenth day of December, 1864.

Entered as the decree of Court 23d day S. T. 1864. (Dec. 1.) By order, JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

J. & P. COATS'

Best Six-Cord Cabled

THREAD

Always for sale by

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK,

No. 108 Duane Street.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, 146 Market st., corner Monroe. R. MASON, Jr., P. O. Box 6045, Chicago.

We have on hand a good assortment of Lumber for building and fencing, a lot of 1½ and 1¼ inch Flooring, some good Box Boards, also Shingles, Lath and Posts, and sixty cords of slabs for kindling wood.

R. MASON & SON.

SMITH'S RAILROAD INK.

Read the following letter to the proprietor:

"THE INDEPENDENT, No. 5 Beekman st., N. Y., Sept. 12th, 1864.

GEO. SCOVILLE, Esq., Chicago:

DEAR SIR:—Send us four doz. qts. Railroad Ink, and one doz. ½ qt. Railroad Ink, and one doz. pts. Copying Ink. About two years ago we had (I think) the same amount, and it has given entire satisfaction. We have eighteen persons writing in our office.

Respectfully, J. H. RICHARDS."

SMITH'S RAILROAD INK.

For sale by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers, 138 and 130 Lake street.

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For sale by DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Railroad Printers and Stationers, 128 Lake street.

SMITH'S RAILROAD INK.

For sale by JONES & SMALL, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, 112 Lake street.

DR. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

Cures all diseases of the

ORGANS OF GENERATION, &c.,

In a shorter time than any other medicine discovered.

The cure is permanent and strengthens the diseased parts.

Price $1 per box, sent free by mail on receipt of the money. For sale at wholesale by

LORD & SMITH.

Wholesale Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

AHREN & ROBINSON, Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, January 14th, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS!

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, who have not surrendered and exchanged their stock for the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, under the pretended consolidation with said Company, will be held at the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors in place of the last elected Board, who have now vacated their offices and abandoned all management of the said Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Shareholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, who cannot attend in person can send their proxies to the Secretary of said Company, directed to him, at Chicago, Ill.

By order of Stockholders interested.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

E. ANTHONY, Attorney.

2080 ACRES OF GOOD PINE LAND FOR SALE,

In Marathon county, Wis. Located convenient to stream and saw mills for manufacturing and rafting lumber to the Mississippi market. The above lands were selected and entered in 1857, and owned by me ever since. I have United States patents (deeds) of same. Taxes all paid. Free from all encumbrance. Price $2 an acre. Persons wishing to purchase and wanting further information can call on or address me at Janesville, Wis. E. D. DeLAMATAR.

ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, the following Real Estate, situated in and near the city of Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., viz: Seven improved Farms, say four of 200 acres each, one of 160 acres, one of 280 acres within half a mile of town, and one of 440 acres of bottom and timber land. Also, timber and coal lands, in lots to suit.

Also, in the city of Lacon, the very popular Hotel, known as the "Marshall House," with the furniture, and a large Stable attached.

This House is well known to the traveling public, and is one of the most popular Hotels in the State; is doing a flourishing business, and will be sold low.

Address FISHER & SONS.

Lacon, Dec. 1st, 1864.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female.

It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage.

Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-Built Iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to any of the above places: Cabins, $100 and $100; steerage, $40, payable in American currency.

To New York from any of the above places: Cabins, $80 and $90; steerage, $35, payable in gold or equivalent in American currency.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, New York, or JOHN STEWART, Agent, No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 15th inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

New York, January 4th, 1865.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—1400 acres of Oil Land for sale, on Walker's Creek, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This land lies within the celebrated Oil Basin of that region. Apply to JAMES S. WATSON, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

WE HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of our interest in the "Chicago Paper Collar Manufactory" to Mr. James Foster, who, with Mr. H. A. Foster (the present members of the Company) will continue the business under the same style, i. e., "Chicago Paper Collar Manufacturing Co.," at their present Office, Store, ... and we hope that our friends will continue their liberal patronage to the new firm.

J. M. WILSON & CO.

Chicago, February 1, 1865.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter—Growing Rupture between France and Rome.

Interesting Resume of the French Finances.

The Effect of Sherman's Operations in France—Movements of the Emperor—His Life of Cæsar.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The breach between the Imperial Government and Rome, of which I wrote you on Tuesday last, continues to grow wider rather than exhibit symptoms of being lessened. The language exchanged between the Emperor and the Archbishop of Paris, the circular of the Minister of Public Worship to the French Bishop, and above all the nomination of Prince Napoleon to the Presidency of the Privy Council, all these incidents, and the last especially, are regarded as blow upon blow directed against the influence and authority of Rome. It is even said now that the Prince Napoleon will be called upon to preside at the Council of Ministers during the absence of the Emperor in Algiers—an event which is now talked of as definitely decided upon. Whether the Empress will also, as has been asserted, absent herself from the capital, and proceed, as stated, to Nice, is a point on which I am less certain. If she should remain, and the Prince should nevertheless take the place she has hitherto occupied at the Council Board, of course the change of feeling and policy on the part of the Emperor will be yet more flagrant and notorious. But whether the Empress go or stay, the closer association of the Prince Napoleon's thoroughly liberal and anti-papistical opinions in the counsel of the Empire, will be a fact of immense importance and highly significant of the policy likely to be followed by the Imperial Government during the present year. In one respect this change, which is mainly important in a European point of view—as regards the internal policy of this country—is one also by no means devoid of interest even to Americans. The sentiments of Prince Napoleon respecting the great struggle at present pending (may one not almost say, since the last news, drawing to a close?) in the United States, are well known. They have always been of the most friendly character towards the American people and the Government of Washington, and it cannot therefore be indifferent to the latter to learn that a man so disposed, and standing, as it were, on the steps of the throne, should be thus gaining fresh influence over the mind and policy of the most powerful sovereign in the world.

I must complete my narrative of the events connected with the papal Encyclic, by mentioning that the *Monitor* of this morning contains another decree on the subject, of a force and character likely to be even more disagreeable to Rome than the acts which have preceded it. This is the decree published after and in consequence of the "deliberations" of the Council of State mentioned in the ministerial circular as pending upon the Pope's manifesto. If you could be aware of the detestation with which the papal party in France and Rome regard any interference of the civil power in their concerns, you would understand what gall and wormwood these "deliberations" of the Council of State inflict upon them. The decree announces that, by "advice of the Council," the first (and most insignificant) portion of the papal Encyclic, that relating to a jubilee, is "authorized" (odious word!) to be published. But not even this concession is granted without being followed by a clause of a nature and form still more galling to those whom it may concern than all that has gone before. This clause sets forth that such limited publication is only "allowed" after express reservation is made of whatever the portion in question of the papal document may contain contrary to the "laws of the Empire and the liberties, franchises and maxims of the Gallican Church." It is scarcely possible to find words more unpalatable to the Roman Curia than the above, nor less qualified to heal our existing asperities of feeling. The breach, in fact, is complete, and I should not wonder if the next step taken by the Emperor was to make a large reduction in the French garrison at Rome in the course of the spring, by way of preparation and warning of the impending desertion. I have dwelt long on this subject; but religious questions are of paramount importance just now in European politics.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning two important documents. First, the annual report of M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance, addressed to the Emperor on the financial condition of the country. And, secondly, another report to His Majesty, by the same Minister, recommending the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of the monetary crises which have been so frequent of late, and of the consequent elevation of the rate of discount. The report on the finance of the Empire embraces, as usual in such French documents, a view over no less than four budgets, past, present and to come; viz: 1863, '64, '65 and even 1866. Amidst all these statements it becomes really difficult to decide which is the budget upon which it behooves the public to keep its eyes fixed for the moment, or what is the actual condition of the public finances at this present precise period of time. The Ministry is so thoroughly confused between the realization and failure of past calculations, and the prospect drawn of future expectations, both of which are reported as being and intended to bear upon present circumstances—that it can find no fixed point upon which to base its estimation of what is actually the case. We must take M. Fould's figures, however, as they are, and make out of them the most we can. It is just to him to say that his language is marked by great sobriety, and that he draws only a very moderate picture of the prosperity of this important department of the State over which he presides. To finish off with 1863, he announces that the deficit for that year will be nearly 38 millions, instead of 43, as anticipated. What the balance of 1864 will be "cannot yet be foreseen;" but it does not speak remarkably well for the final issue that M. Fould relies, in his balance sheet, upon a sum of 54 millions to be received out of Mexican property, "under more favorable circumstances," which "cannot but fail shortly to present themselves." When we get to the next budget, that of 1865, voted two years ago, we find that the first "rectification" required in it consists in an augmentation of the credits already opened, to the extent of eighty-two millions; a strong reason, one would suppose, against a system which "foresees" so indifferently so long beforehand. This large increase of expenditure consists chiefly of thirty-six millions for military expenses in Mexico, Rome and Algeria; in twenty-nine millions expended in Cochin China; in four and one-half extra millions devoted to Public Works, and nine millions expended by the Minister of Finance, of which six millions are devoted to building a new general post office. Finally, the budget of 1866 is calculated to leave a balance in favor of the Treasury of eighteen millions—a mouthful which is instantaneously swallowed up by the greedy maw of the extraordinary budget of 1866. But I shall not follow M. Fould into his almost purely speculative financial operations for the last mentioned year. Suffice it to say that he only ventures to anticipate a surplus of one million on the ordinary, and of half a million on the extraordinary expenditure of that still distant period. The floating debt of France on the 1st of January last, amounted to 808,000,000, in spite of the loan of 300,000,000 borrowed to reduce it. M. Fould concludes by thinking that, "on the whole the financial aspect is favorable;" a result mainly due to "the pacific sentiments with which Europe knows his Majesty to be animated."

The second document to which I have alluded owes its origin to the recent attacks made against the Bank of France by M. Pereire and other capitalists of the new school of credit and finance. M. Pereire has written a pamphlet, which has made quite a noise, to prove that the Bank of France is an injurious monopoly, that the convulsions in the money market are mainly owing to it, and that it ought always to be ready to supply the public with any amount of accommodation at a fixed rate of 4 per cent. Emboldened by these statements three hundred merchants and dealers in Paris have presented a petition, praying for "inquiry" into the conduct of the Bank. The Bank directors indignantly demand an inquiry with the same eagerness and confidence, only requesting that it be "full and searching." Accordingly the Emperor grants these petitions, and a Commission of Inquiry is appointed to know why money in France is sometimes cheap and sometimes dear. The Bank says it is so "by the laws of supply and demand," and most old-fashioned financiers are inclined to agree with that opinion.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1865.

It is almost impossible, at a moment like the present, to begin a letter from Europe otherwise than by a reference to the recent intelligence from America, and the effect produced by it upon the public mind of this country and continent. Everywhere, on all sides, you hear expressed the conviction that the "war," as a war, is well-nigh over, and that although the struggle may and undoubtedly will be protracted by obstinacy and desperation, yet it can no longer be carried on by the South with any definite hope of a successful issue. The wonderful march of Sherman, and the further successes which have crowned its close, are the theme of universal praise. Hear the language in which his exploits are narrated in the columns of the *Moniteur* itself: "The Federal army," it says, "arrived at the end of its long march better provisioned and supplied than at the beginning. The resistance it encountered on the road was *nil*. In a march of twenty-seven days over three hundred miles, they scarcely lost one thousand men. Cotton was destroyed and railways made unserviceable on every side. The black population looked on with indifference, or else followed the Federals by thousands to Savannah." So much for Sherman's exploits. Then turning to the struggle between Thomas and Hood, the French official journal reports how the latter in his disastrous campaign against Nashville, lost half his army and all his artillery. His two lieutenants, Forrest and Lyon, it says again, have fared no better, both have been beaten. "We do not often indulge in predictions," says the cautious *Journal des Debats*, "but we cannot now refrain from predicting as probable the approaching termination of the war in America." But I might go on quoting for ever from public organs of every color, or from the voice of private individuals of every opinion. The same sentiment prevails throughout. The success of the North has been too great either to be exaggerated by any partiality, or to be gainsaid by any amount of malevolence. The triumphant march of a Federal army through the very heart of the enemy's country is universally received as final and conclusive evidence of the almost total exhaustion of the enemy's forces, and of the irresistible strength of the North. The above feelings have been carried to their height by the subsequent accounts of the capture of Savannah and the great naval expedition advancing against Wilmington. The fall of the latter place would be universally regarded as the prelude to that of Charleston; and that again to the fall of Richmond and the final suppression of the "great rebellion." Such is the reflection of the European mind on American affairs at this moment, as I hear it given expression to all around us in this busy center of politics, speculation and gossip. One smiles at such a time, to read a telegraphic dispatch taken from a leader in the London *Times*, assuring us that there is no truth in the report that France and England intended to recognize the South." ! ! !

The journey of the Emperor to Algeria seems to be given up for the time. Perhaps his Majesty does not think the moment opportune for the Prince Napoleon to enter upon his new functions of President of the Council. The understanding, or rather the misunderstanding, with Rome, grows worse and worse, and is spreading to some members of the French episcopacy. The address of the Pope to General Montebello on New Year's day, though not so unsatisfactory as reported at first by some journals, which said that the Emperor's name "stuck in the throat of his Holiness and would not come out," is yet far from being viewed with pleasure at the Tuileries. Nevertheless, the *Moniteur* publishes an improved, corrected version of it, in which the name of the Emperor *is* mentioned. But a strong vein of reproach, and even suspicion, runs through the Papal allocution. The Bishops of France, too, threaten to be troublesome. One of them, the Bishop of Moulins, on very bad terms with the Emperor, and a red-hot legitimist, has published the Pope's Encyclic from the pulpit of his cathedral, in direct violation of the imperial decree, and has been, in consequence, brought before the Council of State.

The first volume of the Emperor's work on Julius Cæsar has now been printed, at the imperial press, in quarto form. This edition of 1,000 copies will be reserved exclusively for gratuitous distribution, by the Emperor. Another edition, in octavo form, is preparing for the general public, and is only delayed until the translations in German, French, English and Italian, all now in preparation, are ready to be published at the same moment.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

Further Developments in the Case.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT OF HER RELATIONS WITH THE DECEASED.

REPRESENTATIONS OF FRIENDS OF THE DECEASED.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 31.]

Throughout the entire day, yesterday, the excitement of this community concerning the killing of Mr. Burroughs, was intense. Many rumors were circulated respecting the unfortunate, misguided woman, who had perpetrated the dreadful crime, of which we yesterday gave the particulars, as disclosed at the coroner's inquest on the evening of Monday, the fatal day. Various reports were also in vogue concerning the deceased—his having been married and having abandoned another wife before he wedded the one now his widow.

The sympathy for the prisoner manifested itself in vehement expressions of justification by those who believed she had been seduced, and in emphatic demonstrations of extenuation by those who regarded the case as one of aggravated "breach of promise." Besides these evidences of the tide of popular feeling, there were a number of visits to the jail for the purpose of ameliorating the sufferings of the unhappy woman, by prominent gentlemen and ladies, some of whom carried to her various articles calculated to contribute to her physical comfort. Among those who visited her were said to have been Senator Hale, Mr. Wilson and four other Representatives from Iowa, Mrs. Cornelius Wendell, and a number of other ladies.

Desiring to acquaint the public with the version of the case which the prisoner might be willing to give, and to judge of her condition by careful observations, we visited the jail and sought an interview with her. At first we were told she had declined to see any one. But she subsequently consented, and Mr. Milburn, the Deputy Warden, went with us to the cell she occupied.

It was of the ordinary kind appropriated to the confinement of criminals of the higher grade, but barely furnished, and though there was a fire in it, the entire aspect of the apartment was indeed most cheerless. During our stay some of the attendants came into the apartment, and were engaged in repairing the cot, which had broken down, and otherwise to add to the comfort of the room.

Upon entering the room we found Miss Harris pacing the floor in evident severe mental distress, and her entire appearance gave unmistakable signs of the terrible agony of the few hours which she had passed within the prison walls. We obtained the first view of her face and form as she ceased her steps for an instant, and in a glance, while greeting us, endeavored to read our feelings and the purpose of our visit. That view instantly impressed us vividly with the belief that she had long been nursing an earnest conviction of the grievous wrong, until her physical nature had been impaired thereby, her moral reflections distorted, and she had virtually become a monomaniac. This conviction was strengthened by all of her looks and words throughout the interview.

Miss Harris appeared to be a few years older than she is said to be; is of good figure, rather slight; has a well formed head; dark hazel eyes; fine hair, which seemed in the light in which we saw it to be black, cut short, and worn in curls; is graceful in her manners, naturally intelligent, with a highly sensitive organization, and appeared, as she said, to have but few educational advantages. She, however, employed good language, and was not superfluous in the use of words.

By earnest expressions of sympathy, and careful inquiry, we gathered from her a story, frequently interrupted by choking sobs, but expressed with a seeming artlessness which would have excited the sympathy of the most stoical listener.

The following is the substance of her statement:

"My name is Mary Harris; am the daughter of William Harris, of Burlington, Iowa; my parents are Irish, and are quite poor; am nineteen years old; about seven years ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Burroughs; was then in a store in Burlington; Mr. B. was residing there; he came frequently to see me at my father's house, from an early period in our acquaintance until he left Burlington; was very fond of him, and for a long time frequently sat in his lap in the presence of my parents; he always manifested great interest in me; as I grew older, and his attentions became more of the character of a suitor, my parents opposed them, and continually told me that his family was too high for me; that he would never marry me, and that I should not keep company with him. I disregarded them, persisted in seeing him, and became more and more attached to him. When he left Burlington I did not ask him to write to me, but he had not been long gone when I received a letter from him, which I answered, and a correspondence was continued, which was some times interrupted by my refraining from writing to him. But he would persevere in renewing it, until I would be persuaded to write to him. Before he left Burlington he asked me to marry him. I refused because I thought I was too young to disobey my parents in such a matter. He always protested his ardent affection and his determination to make me his wife.

About two years ago he wrote me that he was raising men for the war, and expected to get a commission, and then he was determined to marry me. Not long after, I received a letter from Miss Devlin, who keeps a store on Clark street, Chicago, requesting me to come there, saying that she was a friend of Mr. Burroughs, and I could see him there. About twenty months ago I went to that city. Meantime, Mr. Burroughs, who had raised a company of troops, injured his ankle, could not go to the field, and resigned his commission. I saw him frequently, and received notes from him regularly until within a week of his marriage.

In August or September, a year ago, I received an anonymous note asking me to meet the writer at a house which I ascertained was one of "the most notorious in Chicago." Miss Devlin said she believed the note was from Burroughs, and I determined, if possible, to ascertain the truth. Miss Devlin endeavored to ascertain who put the note in the post office. I answered it, at her suggestion, promising to meet the writer at the place appointed. A friend of Miss Devlin, in the post office, watched for the party who came for the reply, and his description confirmed Miss Devlin's supposition, and inclined one to the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person. I then determined to go to the house appointed, and Miss Devlin went with me. We told her of the appointment, and that my friends would not let me see him elsewhere. The person in charge of the house stated that the gentleman was not there at the time, but that he had waited there before, and had instructed her not to answer the door bell, but to permit him to do so, saying that unless the party he wished to see saw him, she would not come in, and we did not remain. Her description further confirmed me in the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person who had made the appointment. Another note was received, stating that the writer had unavoidably been absent from the city, and making another appointment. I resolved to go again, meantime taking measures to have the house watched. The person (whom I believe to have been Mr. Burroughs,) did not go to the house, and when we went there again it was closed, and we could not obtain admittance.

For some time before this I had not seen Mr. Burroughs. The writer of the anonymous letter said he had seen me often, was much prepossessed in my favor, and wanted to be a friend to me. Mr. Burroughs was a man of such marked appearance as not to be easily mistaken for another. I still felt most intense anxiety to be further satisfied, if possible, whether he whom I had so loved and who had so protested his love for me, could be guilty of such baseness. I then also determined to prosecute him for breach of promise. I went to see his brother, Professor Burroughs, inquired of him whether Jackson was in the city. He walked the floor, asked me if I was from Iowa and upon my replying in the affirmative, said that his brother was not then there, but had been and had gone to Washington. Shortly after I learned that he had been married by his brother, the Professor, I think the day after I was there. I then determined to come to Washington and prosecute him, but continually deferred it until last August, when Miss Devlin having repeatedly advised me to do so, and offered me all the aid in her power, I came here, only to learn that he had gone to Chicago with his wife. I immediately returned, and on reaching Chicago employed a lawyer and a detective. I soon ascertained that he had again gone to Washington, but that his wife was believed to be in Chicago, and I supposed that he would return for her. So I waited a long time, with this expectation, but I subsequently learned that he had been there and gone without my knowledge. That renewed my resolve to come on here and secure redress, if possible, by prosecution, and at all hazards to see him.

I had been disowned by my parents. I could not return to them; and in Burlington, as well as in Chicago, I had been reported to have had improper relations with him. This was never so. And I was bent on vindicating my character. If the stories against me had been true, I could never have had the heart to come here to seek redress or to vindicate my repute. I believed that I should wipe out the stain on my name by the prosecution or in some other way, I hardly knew how.

A few days before starting from Chicago (two weeks ago,) I was walking along the street and saw some pistols in a shop window. Having learned that many of the ladies in Chicago carried pistols, especially when traveling, I determined to buy one, and at once bought the one. I did not know how to load it. The morning of the day that I left Chicago I examined the printed directions upon the wrapper accompanying the pistol and cartridges, and by following them, succeeded in loading it. I was then called to breakfast, and putting the revolver with my things, forgot to unload it. After I started I concluded to keep it loaded, but had no intention of using it when I got here.

After my arrival here I became almost frantic with a desire to see him, and put on a "nubia" (which I was not wont to wear) and a vail, and so disguised, went to the Treasury.

When I went into the Treasury building, yesterday morning, I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time. Once, I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk. The moment I looked at him, sitting there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket. I closed the door, and, stepping away, moved about again, I know not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the men began to come out of their rooms. Then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the staircase. When he appeared I felt suddenly lifted up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall. I knew nothing more until I was called back as I was leaving the building. Pray, sir, what will they do with me? If it was not for my poor father and mother I would not care."

She repeatedly reiterated her asseveration that there had been nothing improper between her and Mr. Burroughs.

Accepting the above to be true, the reader will readily decide upon the measure of justification contained therein. After hearing it, we deemed it our duty to the public to visit some of the friends of the deceased, and to obtain from them such information as they might be willing to give.

From them we learned that Mr. Burroughs was the brother of Dr. Burroughs, President of the Douglas College (a Baptist seminary,) at Chicago; that he did reside for a considerable time at Burlington, Iowa, where he became acquainted with and much interested in Miss Mary Harris; befriended her in various ways, especially against religious persecution by some of her relatives who were Catholics; subsequently aided her by his social influence and otherwise in Chicago; and that she attended his brother's seminary at Chicago.

They also state that Mr. Burroughs frequently told Miss Harris that he could not reciprocate her attachment, and could not marry her; notified her of his intended marriage to the lady (now left a widow by his sad decease) a short time before the wedding, called upon her with his bride soon after and was well received.

We are also informed that when Mr. Burroughs started to go to Chicago to be married, in August, 1863, he told a gentleman here, who had been his warm friend, that he had had a great struggle between inclination arising from the affection of earlier years and duty, but had decided to marry the lady who soon after became his wife.

His friends claim that he has ever been a gentleman of unblemished morals, and of the highest honor. He attended the Baptist Church in this city, with his wife, every Sunday. He always spoke in terms of strong commendation of Miss Harris, and ever expressed the most friendly interest in her welfare. He said that upon one occasion, when the subject of his own marriage was mentioned to Miss Harris, she told him she was engaged to Mr. Devlin, a brother of the ladies with whom she had her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Burroughs yesterday stated that about twelve months ago Mr. B. received, through the mail, a strange newspaper, in which was a marriage notice marked, and that Mr. B. requested her to cut it out and preserve it, which she did. The notice which she produced and showed to some friends, read somewhat as follows: "Married, by Bishop Duggan, Mr. Charles Devlin, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary G. Harris, of Burlington, Iowa." Mr. Burroughs, upon reading it, said "he was glad to learn of the marriage; hoped she had married well, for she was a good girl, and had seen some hard times."

We learn that a hearing in the case has been waived by the eminent counsel who are reported to have proffered their services to Miss Harris, and that the case will not probably be the subject of legal action before the March term of court.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., Jan. 28th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 10th, 1865, at twelve o'clock M. for furnishing

500 CORDS OF WOOD,

To the Quartermaster's Department at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

The Wood must be of a good merchantable quality, viz: dry ash, maple, hickory and oak, to be delivered piled and corded, at the U. S. General Hospitals at Prairie du Chien, Wis., as follows:

150 cords on or before the 28th of February, 1865.

150 cords on or before the 15th of March, 1865.

200 cords on or before the 31st of March, 1865.

The Wood will be rigidly inspected by an Inspector to be designated by the undersigned.

The Wood to be at the risk of the Contractor until it is measured and accepted by the undersigned.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to fulfill their contracts, from disloyal persons, or those interested in more than one bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee of the form annexed.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE:

We, ———, of the County of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(Signed) ———

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement at its head.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion they may be unreasonable, or if there be other sufficient cause for not accepting them.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR WOOD."

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Treasury of the United States, and at such time as the Quartermaster may have funds.

Proposals not corresponding with the above conditions, will be rejected.

AMMI CUTTER, Captain and A. Q. M.

All bids must be in duplicate.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the People and always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,	25
2	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.,	25
3	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants,	25
4	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults,	25
5	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic,	25
6	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,	25
7	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,	25
8	" Tooth-ache, Face ache, Neuralgia,	25
9	" Head aches, Sick Head ache, Vertigo,	25
10	" Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach,	25
11	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods,	25
12	" Profuse Periods, Bearing down,	25
13	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,	25
14	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,	25
15	" Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains,	25
16	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues,	50
17	" Piles, Internal or Blind, or Bleeding,	50
18	" Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed eyes,	50
19	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,	50
20	" Whooping Cough,	50
21	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult breathing,	50
22	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness,	50
25	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,	50
26	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo,	50
27	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi,	50
28	" Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility,	1.00
29	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children,	50
30	" Urinary Incontinence,	50
31	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms,	50
32	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes,	1.00
33	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus,	1.00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book, complete, $10.00

Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco and Book, [illegible]

Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book, [illegible]

Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book, [illegible]

Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book, [illegible]

Case of six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book, [illegible]

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

SMITH & DWYER, Agents, Chicago.

LAMB'S

Knitting Machine.

THE NEW AND CROWNING TRIUMPH.

This Machine knits the heel and narrows off the toe complete; widens and narrows by varying the number of loops; knits any desired size, without removing needles, from four loops, forming a cord, up to its full capacity. ONLY ONE NEEDLE ... It produces Shawls, Nubias, Breakfast Capes, Jackets, Hoods, Sacks, Wrappers, Drawers, Comforts, Leggins, Smoking and Skating Caps, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamp Wicks, Gloves, Mittens, &c. All of which are knit merely a straight tube, in which the heel and toe are sewed ... which destroy its uniformity and durability.

The most PROFITABLE machine ever invented for WOMAN; from $5 to $10 a day can be realized. ... Agents Wanted. Call on or address with stamp, S. BRANSON, Agent.

Salesroom 145 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. Manufactory at Springfield, Mass.

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

FEMALE PILLS.

Woman alone knows, and thoroughly appreciates, the perils, the pangs, the physical disabilities and mental suffering which her peculiar organization and the delicate sensitiveness of her nervous system entail upon her. The agonies of childbirth, and the tortures, anxiety and anguish of a sufferer from derangement of the functions upon which SEXUAL HEALTH and VIGOR depend, are penalties which she bears with a sublime fortitude that entitles her to the earnest sympathy of the philanthropic physician.

It was under a full sense of this truth, and with the feeling that science could have no holier aim or object than the prevention and amelioration of female suffering, that Dr. Cheeseman, many years ago, applied himself diligently to the study of disorders peculiar to the sex, with a view to the production of a remedy which should be an absolute specific for each and all of them. He was eminently and entirely successful. The introduction of

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No matter in what symptoms the functional derangement is manifested, whether it be local relaxation, as in LEUCORRHŒA or the whites; menstrual plethora, as in MENORRHAGIA; menstrual suppression, as in AMENORRHŒA; menstrual spasms, as in DYSMENORRHŒA; or in green sickness or chlorosis, these Pills reach the source of the difficulty, and uniformly and invariably remove it.

MAID, WIFE OR WIDOW

May use them with equal safety, and with entire confidence in their curative effect. The special value of the Pills consists in their REGULATING POWER. They are invaluable to MARRIED LADIES as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do. No matter in what way any sexual function may be disordered, it is at once brought into harmony with the laws of nature and of health. If there is a sanguineous excess, it is restrained; if a suppression, it is removed; if debility and relaxation exist, new vital energy is communicated.

Upon the health of the reproductive organs of woman her general health depends. It is a great mistake to suppose that nervous and spinal affections, general prostration, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, hysteria, sick headache, giddiness, &c., are to the disease. In the weaker sex they are invariably the result of disease existing elsewhere, viz: in the procreative system. When that difficulty is removed the invalid immediately becomes convalescent; her strength and spirits return; her pain and unnatural agitation pass away; the cadaverous hue of her complexion is changed for the fresh tint of health; she gains flesh; her appetite and digestion are renovated, and she once more rejoices in that greatest of temporal blessings "a sound mind in a sound body." To regain these blessings, too lightly estimated when possessed, but valued above all price when lost, the sufferer has only one

SURE, UNFAILING RESOURCE—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

This assertion, bold and broad as it may seem, is founded on a series of cures—WITHOUT ONE FAILURE—extending through a period of nearly twenty years.

MARRIED LADIES.

Who, from the causes enumerated, or from any other cause save MAL-FORMATION, have been debarred from those joys which compensate the pains of maternity will soon find their disabilities removed by the use of these Pills. They not only REGULATE, but also VIVIFY and INVIGORATE; fortifying the constitution, while they brace the physique and exhilarate the spirits. In cases of PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling of the womb, their tonic effect is wonderful, and if taken perseveringly, according to the descriptions, they will infallibly afford relief without the aid of trusses or any other mechanical invention.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price one dollar per box, or 6 boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, - - - Proprietors,

81 Cedar Street, New York.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake Street, - - - - - Chicago.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE

In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

And the "only sure" and CERTAIN REMEDY for all those afflicting complaints so peculiar to the sex, whether "married or single."

These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

50,000 BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

Ten thousand boxes sent by letter, both by myself and agents, to all parts of the world, to which answers have been returned, in which lies any nothing like the above Pills have been known since the SCIENCE OF MEDICINE DAWNED UPON THE WORLD IN REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS AND RESTORING NATURE TO ITS PROPER CHANNEL, quieting the nerves and bringing back the "rosy color of health" to the cheek of the most delicate.

PRICE $1 PER BOX. SIX BOXES for $5.00. Sold by all Druggists, and by G. S. LACEY, General Traveling Agent, at his "NEW PATENT MEDICINE STORE," 167 Dearborn street, Chicago. Ladies, by sending him $1.00 can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, free of postage, to any part of the city or country.

Sold by my General Wholesale Agents for Chicago,

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market st.;

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, 21 Lake st.; LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st.; W. D. HARRIS & CO., 87 South Water st.; GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph st.; J. BORNHELD, corner North Clark and Kinzie st.; H. H. M. HOOKER, 25 West Randolph st.; and by "our Druggists" in every city and town in the United States.

N. B.—None genuine unless the box is signed "S. D. HOWE."

S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, NEW YORK.

Petroleum Oil Co.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM CO.,

President, Venango County, Penn.

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

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L. H. SIMPSON & CO.

The advantage that the subscriber to this stock has is the fact that its Lands are put into the Company at its original cost price of One Hundred Dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its

Capital Stock - - $5,000,000

In shares of Twenty-five Dollars each, par value. Subscription price, FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE. Being in full payment for a Twenty-five Dollar Share. NO FURTHER CALL OR ASSESSMENT TO BE MADE.

No subscription received for less than Twenty Shares of $5.00 each. 25,000 shares, or $100,000 reserved for Working Capital.

Parties subscribing in this Company will be entitled to an equal interest in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The Lands of these Companies are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine, and McCrea Creeks, being in the heart of the best Oil-producing regions, making an Oil boring Territory of over TEN AND A HALF MILES in extent, or 900 acres, owned in fee simple and free from debt.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalists and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get Five Dollars Stock and the above BONUS FOR EACH ONE DOLLAR INVESTED, WITHOUT FURTHER CALL OR ASSESSMENT.

Among the subscribers to the Stock are the first Merchants and Bankers in the country, viz: SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; W. H. COX, Esq., Cashier Mechanics' Bank; JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President Marine Bank; D. R. MARTIN, Esq., President Ocean Bank; AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York; ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Prest Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.; CROCKER & WARREN, Shipping Merchants; FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, and many other prominent and influential gentlemen.

CHICAGO OFFICE,

ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 12 Lasalle Street, Sole Subscription Agents for this city.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

39 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

W. L. PEARCE, Proprietor.

Catarrh Remedy.

Will cure Catarrh,

Will cure cold in the head.

Will cure an offensive breath.

Will cure pain in the head.

Will cure ulceration of the nose.

Will restore the sense of hearing.

Will restore the sense of smell.

Will restore the sense of sight.

Will restore the sense of taste.

Will restore the Voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its normal condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

☞ Call for a circular describing all symptoms.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

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And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILLIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the disease from the system.

This destructive disease, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be consigned to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence while life lasted, is as readily cured by THIS—ITS ONLY TRUE REMEDY—as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES the symptoms of each stage, and the prices of the medicine per PACKAGE is given, so that persons in the country can order the medicine, (and remit the money) which is recommended to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGES of Syphilis is when the Chancre or ulcers first appear. No time should be lost in procuring a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Sponge and Lint.

☞ Price per package, $5.00.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membrane, cancerous sores on the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Wash are used in the secondary stage.

☞ Price per package, $7.50.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the bones, contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, alteration of parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills are used in this stage.

☞ Price per package, $6.00.

☞ Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, the existence of any SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually eradicate every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent in whose system the disease may exist. No person, who has reason to suspect the existence of any Syphilitic Virus or Poison in their system, should fail to use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus is eradicated from the constitution before they enter into the marriage state, and thereby secure the certainty of a PURE and healthy offspring.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment accompanies each package of the medicine.

☞ The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it yourselves.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHEA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES when checked by COLDS, or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S

MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely grey, and renders the hair soft, glossy, lively and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. SANDERS'

Three Minute Salve.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE, when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cts. per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., near the Post Office, Chicago.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 24, 1865.

Sale of Barracks, Lumber, &c.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A. will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Barracks, Quarters, Lumber, &c., at Camp Utley, Racine, Wis. Payment will be required to be made in U. S. Treasury Notes at time of sale.

J. S. MASON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Cherokee Medicines.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S

COLUMN.

FOR THE

CHEROKEE MEDICINES

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Strictures, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action, purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and health.

For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write to us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

CHEROKEE CURE—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, despair not! the Cherokee cure will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVINATING ELIXIR, or Essence of Life! Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvinating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cures Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restores the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health, the poor, debilitated, worn down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

THIS ELIXIR CURES Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring life and vigor to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS—Sugar Coated Female Regulator, Health Preserver, certain and safe.

For the removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower part of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines:

Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain—a day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation; an emancipation so grand as to be admirable, and so prolific of universal good.

These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by express, (except the Cherokee Pills; these are sent by mail free of postage,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass, would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling, than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for these Medicines, and take no other.

If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us, and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their case. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly and freely answer their letters, and give our advice as regards each case.

Parties living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, county, State, and name of writer, plain, and enclose stamp for reply.

We wish to send every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, 18 Market street, is our General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, who will supply druggists at our card prices.

☞ Sold by H. SCOVILL, LORD & SMITH, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO., BURNHAM & VANSHAACK, SMITH & DWYER, and all Druggists (Wholesale and Retail) in Chicago, Illinois.

Copartnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of ... & CO.

As heretofore at 61 Lake street, ...

Chicago, January 31, 1865.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

Conclusive Proofs

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION.

GREAT TRUTHS

IN

SMALL COMPASS.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm,
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain,
These organs should not, for one day, remain,
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate as well.

EFFECT on the DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire;
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews,
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But intermittents, whatever their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills.
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise;
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

...

THE BITTERS after SICKNESS.

...

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

...

IMPURE WATER, &c.

...

SEA SICKNESS.

...

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

...

A MILD APERIENT.

...

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

...

A SAFE and GENTLE ANODYNE

...

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

...
Known to all lands, washed by its ocean twain,
Health, Hope and Vigor, follow in their train!

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

Hostetter's Bitters share the common fate
Of all things good. Imposters imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes,
From honest hands purchase your supplies.

CAUTION!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

All Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

THE CITY.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

THIS EVENING,

At Metropolitan Hall!!

THE HORSE RAILWAY SWINDLE.

The people of Chicago desirous to protest against the great

RAILROAD SWINDLE,

Will meet at Metropolitan Hall, this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

All honest citizens who want to defeat the swindle—Come!

All who would keep the fares down to Five Cents—Come!

All who believe the people should control these monopolies, instead of being controlled by them,

COME!

And prevent the property of the city, and of the people, from being taken from them without compensation.

WIRT DEXTER, Esq., one of the Committee of Citizens sent to Springfield to confer with the Governor, will address the meeting.

Other good speakers will be present.

ENOS AYRES,	FRED. LETZ,
L. BRENTANO,	GUSTAVUS LEVERENZ,
PHILO CARPENTER,	HENRY MUHLKE,
E. F. COLBY,	J. K. ROBERTS,
S. B. ELLIS,	H. G. MILLER,
W. W. STRONG,	W. D. HOUGHTELING,
MAT. LAFLIN,	T. MAPLE,
JOHN SOLLITT,	GEORGE FOSTER,
J. GREENEBAUME,	J. L. S. RIPPS,
E. L. BUNTON,	P. W. GATES,
JAS. G. HAMILTON,	W. S. MCCORMICK,

And many others.

THE MECHANICS AND THE HORSE RAILROAD SWINDLE.—The unanimity of our citizens in opposing the Horse Railroad project received added exemplification yesterday in the action of the Trades' Assembly. The sense of outrage and wrong which has led nearly fifteen thousand of our people to raise their protest against the action of the Legislature, has reached the mechanics, who, last evening, sent the following dispatch to Springfield:

To the Hon J. D. Ward:

On behalf of the members of the *Trades' Assembly* of Chicago, comprised entirely of mechanics, I beg leave to enter their protest against the extension of the charter of the Horse Railroads of Chicago, as we consider the whole affair an unmitigated swindle.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. K. HAZLITT,
President of Trades' Assembly.
JOHN BLAKE, Secretary.

DONATION.—The Sanitary Commission has been presented with $25 by M'lle Zoe, the actress.

BILLIARDS.—Charles Frink and Thomas Foley are matched to play the same game of billiards over again which was played a few evenings since on some evening next week.

CONFIDENCE OPERATION.—David Bennett, a farmer from Alton, Dallas county, Iowa, was swindled out of $60 yesterday by the confidence game.

PERSONAL.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of December 27th, notices the arrival from New York, per steamship Constitution, of Mr. and Mrs. Mattison, lately residents of Chicago.

FANCHON.—The beautiful drama of Fanchon, with Jennie Hight as the Cricket, will be played this afternoon and evening, at the Museum. To-day is the last of the Giants.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Henry Mott, whose arrest for supposed complicity in the Holmes larceny case was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was examined in the police court yesterday, and honorably discharged.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the office of Asay & Wilson, No. 47 Clark street. The steamers came promptly to the rescue, but their services were not required as the fire was easily extinguished without their aid.

RECRUITS AND SUBSTITUTES.—About two hundred recruits and substitutes from Wisconsin arrived at the Rest yesterday. They were escorted by a guard of the 37th Wisconsin, and are *en route* for Nashville. While at the Rest two of the "subs" succeeded in making their escape.

THE DRAFT MEETING.—The delegates of the different Ward Draft Associations met at the Common Council rooms last evening. Owing to the non-arrival of the delegate sent to Washington to arrange the credits and procure a reduction of the quotas, no business of importance was transacted.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night the shoe store of Frederick Korbner, No. 48 Michigan avenue, was entered by burglars and plundered of goods to the value of $600. They effected an entrance through the back window. No clue to the robber has been obtained.

NEW SLEEPING CAR.—A sleeping car has just been finished in Worcester, Massachusetts, for the Michigan Southern Railroad, at a cost of $11,000. It is furnished with "all the modern improvements," including gas and a furnace, and has berths to accommodate forty-eight passengers.

ARRESTED.—A Frenchman, supposed to have been one of the crew of the rebel pirate Alabama at the time of her destruction by the Kearsarge, and who effected his escape, was yesterday arrested in the city by a government detective and taken to Camp Douglas. The nature of his business here has not transpired.

A WORD TO A. A.—A little boy, signing himself "A. A." writes a letter to the TRIBUNE with an urgent request for its insertion. We are sorry to decline. He talks too violently for a youth. Perhaps when he is a little older he will learn that it is not well to use such hard words against those who do not think with us.

RECRUITING.—Captain John Gilman, late of Co. K, 141st Illinois regiment, and formerly First Lieutenant of Co. C, Colonel Mulligan's regiment, has received authority to recruit a company for Col. Stephen A. Bron's regiment. He would like to have as many of his old comrades re-enlist as possible. His headquarters will be at St. Charles, Illinois.

BOARD OF POLICE.—The Police Commissioners have again failed to meet. Why cannot they come together and transact some of the duties of the office. The police have had no pay since that for the month of November; two months since. Fifty dollars a month and found—when wanted—is little enough without having to lose the use of that little pay.

LARCENY.—A soldier, named Franklin Knapp, was arraigned in the Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of a watch valued at $15, from John McAllister. The watch was left, by its owner, hanging up in the Soldiers' Home, when Knapp appropriated it. He said, in defense, that he supposed the owner had left and forgotten it. He was held for trial in the sum of $400.

CHEAP COAL.—Illinois coal can now be procured of the best quality at ten dollars per ton. This will be good news to the householder who has hitherto paid twelve. Mr. David Runnion, the agent of the Illinois Coal Company, has decided on selling at the lowest possible price. He should be sustained in his efforts to supply the people with cheap coal. His office and yard are at No. 264 South Market street.

FRANCIS LOGGAN.—A boy about nine years old left his home—on Fourth avenue near Polk street—last Saturday. He had on a long drab overcoat, and is light complexion and blue eyes. Ministers in the different churches, city and country, are requested to announce the fact to their congregations. The father is a poor sick soldier, and it will be a charitable act to aid him in recovering his lost boy.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR SYLLA.—Professor James Sylla, formerly of the University of Chicago, died in Allegheny, New York, January 11, 1865, of consumption, aged thirty-two years. He was born in New Hampshire, and removed with his family to Elgin in this State at the age of five. He graduated at Rochester, and almost immediately returned home, where he took charge of the Elgin Academy. He was called thence to the Chicago University, a professorship in which he filled with great acceptability until compelled to leave by failing health. He leaves a wife and two little ones to mourn his loss.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The next lectures of the present winter course delivered before the Young Men's Association will be a series of four, by Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, the well-known statistician and writer. He will lecture on "The Debt and Resources of the Government." The first lecture will be delivered on Monday evening next. Dr. Elder is already celebrated as a writer on the subject, and his lectures will possess a practical interest far superior to the average of subjects chosen by those occupying the lecture field. It is one of vital importance to us as a people, as well as individuals. The ability to cope with its difficulties, possessed by the orator, will commend the course to our citizens. We expect to see crowded houses.

RELEASED FROM CAMP DOUGLAS.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that of the 178 rebel prisoners released in January last from Camp Douglas on taking the oath of allegiance, at least five-sixths are now in Chicago, swelling the long list of those who subsist on the charity of others, and many of them adding largely to the record of current crime in our midst. The propriety of releasing these men in our midst, where they have no means of support or return to their families, is rather questionable. Our correspondent, who is one of the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home, says that they crowd to the Home, and that from their conversation, even while living on the bounty of Union people, the majority are still rebels at heart.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon in the [illegible] of the Young Men's Christian Association, [illegible] the First Vice President, in the [illegible]. Mrs. Brayman, the new Secretary, was also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on the Rest reported that during the week there had been 634 arrivals and 1,441 meals furnished.

The following contributions were reported: [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Cushing [illegible] Mrs. Andrews.

[illegible]

THE HORSE RAILWAY SWINDLE.

The Century Bill Condemned by the Board of Trade.

The following preamble and resolutions were yesterday offered on 'Change by Mr. N. K. Whitney:

WHEREAS, Information has reached the city, that the Horse Railroad Bill, which has passed both branches of the State Legislature will probably be returned to that body by the Governor, and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board the passage of such bill will sacrifice great public interests, involving not only the rights and property of the city during the present generation, but of our children, and of our children's children also; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Chicago Board of Trade, that in their opinion said bill ought not to become a law.

Resolved, That the dearest rights and interests of the people of Chicago will be sacrificed by its passage.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our Representatives and Senators, to use every honorable means within their power to prevent its passage, and save their constituency from the evils that it will impose upon them.

The resolutions were ably advocated by Messrs. Houghteling and Maple. Messrs. Fairbanks and Randolph were not opposed to the resolutions, but raised technical objections to their passage at that time and place. The resolutions were finally put upon their passage and carried by an overwhelming vote.

Emerson's Lecture.

A fair audience assembled in Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street, last evening, to listen to the lecture of Ralph Waldo Emerson upon "Books." Mr. Emerson in this, as in all the lectures of the course he has delivered, fully met the expectations of his hearers. The speaker said:

There are books on which the fortunes of nations have turned. In books we have the history of the past. They are to us angels of an early period. Louis Napoleon has established a strict censorship over the newspaper press, but does not confine it to books. The great quarterlies are permitted to publish bitter criticisms on political matters. This partiality is doubtless due to the fact that people do not read books to any great extent. The numerous libraries of the world are poorly appreciated. He knew an ardent philosophic youth who walked six miles through the snow to return the first volume of the Arabian Nights and borrow the second.

The love of study is the only eternal passion; other desires leave us as we advance toward the grave. The daily problem in libraries, as in forges, is how to get force. Given equal talent, our best patriots in Congress are the best speakers. The passions will force themselves into happy expressions. Good writing is not an art which leaves room for caprice. It must be natural and truthful. The old psalms and hymns are mighty as ever. They are correct literature, as well as sublime truths. The great author holds the pen, but his thoughts emanate from the contemplation of deep facts. The great secret of writing is always to have an idea under you. A man should write only what he deems the truth. Each statement should be a cube, standing upon either side. Write only what must be said, not what may be said. In proportion to the depth of a thought is its permanence. If a man be born with any kind of dogma in his brain, he will always find some one to whom his ideas will commend themselves. The names of the masters of any branch of art or science are rarely known to the world, but are always familiar to adepts. Some of our great authors manifest a desire to raise their standard of expression to a style incomprehensible to the million. The most important difference between genius and talent in writing lies between those who write from life, and those who express themselves only in accordance with a literary style.

The Roman empire is gone, but the Roman law yet lives. The authorship of the Marseillaise hymn was three months since in Paris the object of a grave controversy. The doctrine of equal rights, enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, was for years stigmatized as "a tissue of glittering generalities." It had now become the law of the universe. Time has developed the truth of these assertions—hence they are immortal. Who shall estimate the influence of books on our population, where four millions read and write? He believed that American talent, taken in connection with American sentiment, surpassed that of England. American genius finds its comprehensiveness in the negro soldier, who dies in the trenches with his musket in one hand and his spelling book in the other.

Mr. Emerson will close his series this evening with a lecture on "Character."

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.—The following is a letter published in *Wilkes' Spirit*, over the signature of "Avis." It contains several items and ideas of interest to sporting men:

"The annual election of officers of the Chicago Driving Park Association was held at the Tremont House, January 7th. Milton S. Patrick was elected President; J. McPherson Vice President; H. H. Yates, Wm. Tilden, and J. Wright, Directors; Wm. B. Howard, Treasurer; and J. C. Simpson, Secretary. Several of the rules were changed, the most important being, that after horses start in a race there can be no adjournment, but the race must be finished on that day. Continued races are a source of dissatisfaction; one party or the other thinking they have been wronged by the different features given to the race by the judges, in making hours take the place of the conventional minutes between heats.

"The Association directed the Secretary to correspond with the Jocky and trotting clubs of the country, relative to completely extending a person who has been guilty of fraud on any track over which a respectable club has jurisdiction. This would prove effectual in deterring the guerillas from making their predatory raids, which have done more to prejudice the turf than all other things combined. A man commits a rascality in Chicago, taking the chances of succeeding in making a good deal of money, and if "ruled off" by the driving park association, he goes to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit or New York, competent to start his horses, and laughs the local hindrance to scorn. If his sentence was like the awards of the English Jocky Club, in full force over the whole country, the risk would be so great, the chances of discovery would not be taken, detection would follow by punishment that would cut the turf cancer and make a fast horse valueless in the hands of the swindler, compelling him to pick up the few crumbs the ill-managed country fairs will supply, to pay the training expenses of animals worthier than the thief who holds them in possession.

"The promise of sport in the ensuing season in Chicago is first rate. It is contemplated to have meetings and trotting meetings that will eclipse anything heretofore held in this section. The programme will soon be fixed, and the purses will be such as the great metropolis of the North will not be ashamed of. Much credit is due to Mr. Van Etta and the retiring Board for their management of the affairs of the Association. Their successors can profit by their example; and there is no doubt, from the known antecedents of the gentlemen who now comprise the Board, that they will give satisfaction, insuring to the genuine sportsman who may visit Chicago "a fair field" and a hearty welcome—to the knaves, punishment according to their deserts."

RECRUITING.—Thirteen men were recruited yesterday for Cook county—twelve for the 14th Ward, and one for the town of Barrington. Six of these recruits received $300 each; three received $350 each; one received $325, and four $365 each. The brokers were paid in each instance $375. The amount thus paid to a half dozen men for furnishing the committees these thirteen recruits was $615. Of this amount for presenting four men, Tourtelotte & Hughes received $275; Capt. Decker, who is recruiting a company for the new regiment now organizing at Camp Fry, received $150 for four men; Colonel Knoblesdorf, for one man, received $75; Isbell, for one man, received $10; Reed, for one man received $10; I. H. Hitt & Company, for one man, received $72; and a person to our reporter unknown received, for one man, $25. This is outrageous.

The Board of Supervisors, when they meet on Monday, should take this matter in hand, and contrive some plan whereby this wholesale swindling can be avoided. One of the first measures they should adopt, should be to clean out the nest of shanties which disfigure the public square. If the substitute brokers must be allowed to prosecute their calling in Chicago, at least compel them to remove to some less prominent locality. Disgrace attaches to the county authorities continually for their countenance of the traffic. It is high time that disgrace were wiped out. The County Board of Supervisors should also insist, if their bounty be paid to recruits, that they receive it, and that the lion's share do not go into the hands of the middle men. To this end they should instruct the County War Fund Committee to pay the recruit in each instance both the county bounty and the local bounty raised by the ward or town, and to give to the man who presents the recruit not exceeding $10. If the recruit choose to pay the broker an additional fee, let him do it.

The following table will show the condition of credits up to dark last evening:

First Ward	1	Hanover	8
Second	5	Hyde Park	8
Third	0	Jefferson	14
Fourth	1	Lake	11
Fifth	0	Lake View	12
Sixth	0	Lemont	0
Seventh	1	Leyden	17
Eighth	0	Lyons	0
Ninth	11	Maine	13
Tenth	9	New Trier	10
Eleventh	[illegible]	Niles	9
Twelfth	[illegible]	Northfield	14
Thirteenth	[illegible]	Orland	13
Fourteenth	26	Palatine	14
Fifteenth	40	Palos	0
Sixteenth	48	Proviso	17
Barrington	15	Rich	10
Bloom	12	Schaumberg	15
Bremen	22	Thornton	1
Calumet	6	Wheeling	19
Cicero	6	Worth	14
Elk Grove	13		
Evanston	10	Total	[illegible]

THE [illegible] COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nothing was done in this Court yesterday. On Monday business will be resumed and continued as usual.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—No criminal or civil cause was heard before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. A matter of considerable importance will be investigated in a day or two, the details of which, our readers will be seasonably informed.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Williams*—The cause entitled Clifton Angrave *vs.* Burwell & Wynant, garnishees, was yesterday concluded by a verdict for plaintiff, and a judgment for $600. The money was paid into court by defendants at the inception of the action, and this suit was to determine the ownership of the same. The verdict was a special one, and recited that the debt due to E. Stone & Co. by Burwell & Wynant was not assigned by them to Stone & Hall in good faith, and that the money belongs to the creditors of E. Stone & Co. Defendants moved for a new trial.

In the cause entitled Willard & Quinn *vs.* Seneca Wright, for fees, in which judgment was obtained on Thursday for plaintiffs, defendant by counsel moved for a new trial, on the grounds that the verdict was too large and contrary to the law and the evidence; that the court erred in allowing evidence of services rendered to Mrs. Miller; that there was no evidence that defendant agreed to pay for the services so rendered; that the Court further erred in refusing to give the instructions furnished by the defendant to the jury; and that the action should have been brought against Wright and Miller, instead of Wright alone. Judge Williams overruled this motion, and rendered judgment on the verdict. Defendant excepted and prayed an appeal, which was granted on filing bond in the sum of $1,000 before the adjournment of the Court on Saturday, security to be approved by the Court.

County Court—Before Judge Bradwell.—In the matter of the estate of James M. Wayman, Mary Holt and James Holt were appointed administrators on bond of $4,600.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The following officers of the Star of Hope Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, were elected last evening:

W. C. T.—O. B. Eames; W. V. T.—Alice M. Drake; W. Sec.—Eugene Gilbert; W. A. Sec.—Lydia Boyce; W. F. Sec.—C. Dorr; W. Treas.—Carrie Boyce; W. Mar.—Geo. Manning; W. C.—Chas. Foote; W. S.—L. D. Libby; P. W. C. T.—E. N. Edwards; R. H. S.—Emma Boyce; L. H. S.—Mattie Dick; Chap.—J. L. Drake.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Charles Holmes and Emily E. Young were examined in the Police Court yesterday, the former charged with larceny, and the latter with receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such. The case was partially examined on Thursday before Justice Miller, and reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Holmes was held for trial in the sum of $1,000, and Mrs. Young in the sum of $300.

Correction.

Editors Tribune:

In your acknowledgments of receipts by the Christian Commission in this morning's paper, [illegible] should read Thanksgiving Collection, [illegible] should read Sisters of Benevolence.

S. P. FARRINGTON, Treasurer.

THE HORSE RAILROAD BILL.

Position of Our Representatives and the Governor.

The following is a translation of an article appearing in the *Staats Zeitung*, of this date:

That the Horse Railroad Bill, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, is a great wrong against the city of Chicago and its inhabitants, is indisputable. The many injuries embodied in this bill are candidly laid bare before the people and the eyes of its Representatives. The friends of the bill have refuted not one single argument urged against its passage; nay, they have not even attempted such refutation. They have kept silent, because they have perceived the utter impossibility of a reasonable defense, and because they do not dare to advocate the bill before an outraged people. As far as arguments and reasoning go, the opponents of the bill have achieved a significant victory; but whether justice and right will finally be triumphant, depends on the action of our Representatives, and the Executive of the State. All the injury done by the acts of our Representatives may yet be repaired. The people have so far not judged harshly; they were willing to concede, that an erroneous view of the bill, and the opinion that there was no opposition to it, was instrumental in influencing the vote of our Representatives. Neither the press nor the speakers in the public meetings of the citizens, have so far impeached the integrity of the members of the Legislature; on the contrary, it has always been expressedly stated, that the bill was drawn with such masterly cunning, that only the scrutiny of experienced legal minds, could unravel its mysterious meaning.

The position of our Representatives after they had committed a great blunder, was, it will be perceived, comparatively favorable. No charge was made against their integrity, and no suspicions thrown out against their intentions and purposes. On the contrary, there was a magnanimous hunting up of defenses and excuses on the part of a people who were wronged, and whose interests for generations to come were endangered. But if our Representatives, in defiance of the strong protests of the people, in spite of the unravelling of the pernicious tricks of the bill, and regardless of instructions and arguments, should persevere in their injurious course, can they, in such a case, expect that from this time forward they will meet the same magnanimous treatment for the manner in which they have fulfilled the trust their constituents have placed in their hands? It would be an illusion to expect such leniency! What might be considered excusable on account of an erroneous view, will be considered a malicious wrong after the mistake has been pointed out. Even the Catholic Church, which surrounds itself with infallibility, allows an appeal from the Pope who was badly informed, to the Pope who is to be better informed; and the people of a free Commonwealth, ought they not to have the right to appeal from their misinformed Representatives to the Representatives who were supplied with better information, and ought the latter not cheerfully submit to such information?

Our Constitution supposes that even the chosen Representatives of the people are human beings, subject to error and mistakes, and therefore not only controls one branch of the Legislature by the other, but in addition by the suspending veto power, with which the Governor is vested, secures the means to compel the Legislature to a reconsideration of any measure which may either to the Executive or to the people appear of a doubtful character.

We very well appreciate that the Chief Magistrate of a State will only reluctantly use his veto power in respect to a measure, as in this case passed by a large majority, particularly if he be in political harmony with the majority of the Legislature. But here we firmly believe that the circumstances would fully justify our Governor in making use of his executive prerogative. His veto may be overcome by a simple majority vote, and therefore it does not infringe upon the rights of the Representatives, but only causes a reconsideration and opens the subject for further discussion, which many of our Representatives themselves most earnestly desire.

Before the passage of the bill, the people were not heard; there was no voice raised against the bill in the House, and in the Senate every debate was prevented. But the protests which the people now are uttering with a voice like thunder, and the wishes of so many members who have voted for the bill, and demand now a reconsideration, will not only justify, but, we dare say it will make it his duty, to open the only door by which the voice of the people may penetrate to the ears of their servants, and by which the Legislature may be enabled to overthrow its former decision.

We do not fear that the man whom the people of Illinois have honored with the Chief Magistracy, will deny the people of the city of Chicago a fair hearing. Not only the respect he owes to justice and the rights of the people, lead us to expect his interference, but the honor and the interests of his party, who are here in Chicago, determined to break at the next springs election the disgraceful yoke of a Copperhead city government, which we have borne for three years. Shall this hope be blasted by the passage of the Horse Railroad Bill? We cannot believe that Gov. Oglesby, or even one single one of our Legislators, will take this grave responsibility by unjustly extending a Railroad charter to give the Copperheads a new lease of our city government.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The "Gift Concert," now being advertised in Milwaukee, suggests itself to us as the best enterprise of the kind we have seen, the prizes attached to the scheme are old and reliable business houses of that city, and this circumstance will undoubtedly recommend it to the patronage of the public. Programmes of the concert, giving detailed description of the prizes, can be seen in this city at J. R. Walsh's book and periodical store, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, where the tickets are for sale. Parties in the country can also be supplied by him.
feb4-h127-1t.

Colgate's Honey Soap.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
feb4-h182-1y...

☞ Railroad Saloon and Restaurant, No. 364 South Clark street. The friends and the public are hereby notified that the above saloon will be opened with a free lunch on Sunday forenoon, Feb. 5th. Everybody and his friend are invited to be there. L. C. DALEMAGNE,
feb4-h124-1t Late of N. White's, S. Water st.

Dr. Bigelow.—A large proportion of the human race suffer more or less from venereal diseases or their concomitants. It is apparent from this that it is to the vital interest of those who have been unfortunate enough to contract the venereal taint, by imprudence or hereditarily, should place themselves under his care, as they may rest assured that all that man can do *will* be done for them. Nor is this all. Those who would visit him may do so in strict confidence that their feelings will be respected, their delicacy unassailed, and their good name untarnished. By the new, expeditious and unobtrusive method of treatment, the patient need not fear unpleasant consequences, and with him the honor of a gentleman is involved in keeping verbal silence, and preventing the chance contact of patients who may visit him at the same time. He has separate consultation rooms in which a dozen patients may be treated at once without being aware of the presence of each other. Those who wish the best treatment and the most honorable dealing, should, without fail, consult Dr. Bigelow, at his office, No. 179 South Clark street, on the corner of Monroe, where he may be found at all hours of the day and evening. Send for his Guide of Health, free of charge.
feb4-h127-1t.

☞ Dr. James, so celebrated for the last fifteen years throughout the United States and New Orleans for the treatment of old chronic syphilitic and all private contagious disorders, without mercury or any poison; also, spermatorrhea (seminal involuntary) treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving time and expense, is consulted daily at his office and parlors, 86 Randolph street. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Dr. James will soon issue a book containing valuable information. Contents, the physiology and anatomy of the human system, and especially of the generative organs, and also to take up and describe that class of complaints called secret diseases, syphilis, etc., and show their history, origin, nature and danger. Dr. James, 86 Randolph street. feb4-h179-1t.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began to think well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For throat troubles they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
REV. S. SEIGFREID, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure and obtain the genuine. ja10-c180-13t-T-T&S.

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jan17e804-1m.

☞ A new invoice of the improved dancing negroes will be offered at Noble's Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175 Lake street.
P. S.—Belt buckles just received. fe1-g?99-3t

☞ A Sore Throat when neglected often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. *Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant*, however, is a prompt remedy for all Bronchial Affections, and when taken in time, soon eradicates all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere. 1y31-g784-3tT&S

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.		Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.		*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.		*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*3:00 p. m.		*1:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*3:00 p. m.		*10:30 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.			
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.		7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	†7:00 p. m.		6:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.		3:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.		1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.		11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.		11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.		8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
Detroit Express	*6:30 a. m.		*8:45 a. m.
Detroit Express	†5:30 p. m.		‡9:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)			
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.		*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	†5:30 p. m.		‡8:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CONER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.			
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.		*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	†5:30 p. m.		*6:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:05 p. m.		‡12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.			
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.		*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	†5:30 p. m.		*†11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.			
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.		*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.		*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.		12:30 p. m.
Night Express	*†10:10 p. m.		*†12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	†6:00 a. m.		*11:00 p. m.
(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*			
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p. m.	7:05 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
" N. York via Allenton,	10:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.,	10:27 p. m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p. m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
" Washington	10:10 p. m.	10:35 a. m.	5:15 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.			
Day Express	6:00 a. m.		12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.		11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)			
Day Express	6:00 a. m.		12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.		11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.		*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*†10:05 p. m.		*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.		[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.		*8:00 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.		*1:45 p. m.
" " "	*5:35 p. m.		*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.		4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.		5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.		9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.			
Day Express	8:00 a. m.		9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.		5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.		2:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.		4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.		5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.		9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.			
St. Paul Express	[illegible]		[illegible]
Express	[illegible]		[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodat'n	[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible] ‡Saturdays excepted. †Mondays excepted.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—Trials Before the Military Commission.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

he may have said it was Daly. I almost think this was the name he gave, but am not certain.

By Judge Wilson—All that I know about Daly is what he told me. He said he lived in the West Division of the city. I cannot say that he is not in his right mind, though he does not appear to possess too much brain. He is not wild and noisy, but, on the contrary, is very quiet. He said that he had been to Calumet and had got drunk, that while returning home he turned into Mr. Walsh's outhouse and fell asleep, where he stopped until he was arrested. I do not know that he has had anything to do with the conspiracy. I never heard of any threats ever being made to any prisoner in Camp Douglas as to what should be done to him if he refused to give evidence against the others. I never knew of any such threats being used to the prisoner Cantrill.

By Colonel Jackson—I do not know of any threats ever having been made to any witnesses for the Government to intimidate them, nor do I know of any money having been expended to get Government witnesses away.

By the Court—After his arrest young Walsh told me in conversation that he had been to Niagara Falls to school. I think he said he had attended the Seminary of Angels there, and that he had only returned on the Friday or Saturday preceding the arrest. At the time of the arrests there was no force that I know of, which could have reinforced the garrison at the camp if it had been attacked. I believe there was an artillery organization in the city, but I do not know that it was sufficiently organized to have rendered us any assistance. I cannot say that Travis, Daniels and Cantrill were on the roof when we first surrounded the house. I heard them there afterwards. Laughorne told me that we would find buck shot and cartridges in the house, but he did not say whereabouts. The guns and revolvers were not capped, but were otherwise ready for immediate use. At that time there was in camp a regular battery of artillery, the 24th Ohio. It was located in the center of the garrison square. For two or three days previously to the arrests two of the guns were taken outside with the picket and stationed for the protection of the camp. They were placed, one on the north side, and the other on the south, close to the fence, except on the Saturday night, November 5th, which was the first night they were taken out. Then, as we somewhat anticipated a break, the guns were placed about thirty rods from the fence and supported by infantry. They were so positioned that they could be made to command both the prisoners' square and the adjacent prairie. When we first applied for admission at Walsh's house I did not hear very distinctly the words that came from inside, but the voice was that of a female.

Mr. McGuire was next sworn. He testified as follows:

EVIDENCE OF MR. M'GUIRE.

My name is Allison E. McGuire. I reside at Sullivan, Sullivan county, Indiana, about twenty-five miles below Terre Haute, in the southwest portion of the State, and about nine miles from the Illinois line. In 1864 I was keeping a public house there. During the month of August last, one Sunday about noon two strangers came to my house and asked for a room. One of them gave his name as Wilson; the other refused to give any name. Neither registered their names. I had no single room, but put them in a room with three beds, where they stayed for a few moments, when one of them came down and asked me for a Bible. I gave him one, and he returned to the room, where both remained until they left, that same afternoon. I afterwards learned that Wilson was not the man's right name, but that he was a Captain Castleman.

Judge Key objected to this evidence. The witness had not said that he knew Castleman, and the identity of the two was only a presumption.

Colonel Jackson urged that Castleman had already been proved to be the Quartermaster of the band of conspirators, and that all evidence regarding him was competent.

On deliberation the Court overruled the objection of the defense.

Witness Continued—After getting the Bible, the men remained in the same bedroom until they left the place the same afternoon. They were not arrested, but went away voluntarily. About ten days afterwards Wilson returned to my house. I showed him to a different room than the one he occupied before, but he had not been there more than half an hour when he was arrested by the Sheriff. I understood that they searched him, but did not see them. After they had all left, I went into the room, and found on the floor, and concealed beneath the carpet, a large number of torn letters and documents. Between the feather bed and the mattrass was a small memorandum book, and I also found a small chemist's bottle containing some sticks of something about the size of my little finger, which looked like bones. I tied up all the things in a pocket handkerchief, and put them in my sideboard, but after some time gave them to Dr. Hinkle. I identify the memorandum book now shown me, as the same that I gave to Dr. Hinkle. I did not help to put the pieces of the letter together, and cannot identify the letter in court as having been formed of the pieces I found. I do not think that the papers were on the floor before Wilson came into the room. The room was occupied the night before, but in the morning it had been thoroughly cleaned. I believe the entries in the book are all the same as when I gave it to Dr. Hinkle. Some I know are. I found no letters that were not torn into pieces.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Judge Key—Wilson first came to my house one Sunday in September, 1864. I do not recollect the date, but know it was on a Sunday, and believe it was in the fore part of the month. His second visit was about ten days after. I do not think that Colonel Ben Anderson was either of the men.

The Judge Advocate admitted that he was not.

Dr. Hinkle was then sworn as a witness. He testified as follows:

EVIDENCE OF DR. HINKLE.

My name is James R. Hinkle. I practice medicine in Sullivan, Indiana. In September, 1864, I received from Mr. McGuire some torn papers, a memorandum book, and a bottle containing in water some sticks, of what I understood to be phosphorus. The phosphorus is of the ordinary kind. The bottle is a common chemist's phial, and contained quinine. I assisted to paste some of the pieces of paper together, and made a letter of them. The letter now shown me is the same. I was assisted in putting the pieces together by my brother and a Mr. Reed.

Colonel Jackson, handing the letter to Judge Key, the counsel for Anderson, said: "Do you admit that the signature to that is genuine?"

Judge Key—"We will not admit anything."

The Judge Advocate—We will endeavor to prove it.

Witness continued—I have seen the other letter shown me before now. About September a man giving the name of H. Clay Wilson was arrested in Sullivan for robbery, and was turned over to myself, brother and Mr. Reed for examination. I saw Mr. Reed take this letter from the person of the man in searching him. When we asked the prisoner his name he said it was H. Clay Wilson. I have since heard that that was not his proper name, though I do not know of my own knowledge. I identify the memorandum book as the one McGuire gave me. We afterwards turned him over to the military authorities for further examination. He was arrested by the Sheriff on supposed complicity in some robberies, but we suspected that he was a rebel spy from the papers found in his possession. Among the papers found on him was the plan of a camp. I do not remember that it had Chicago written on it, but appeared to be the plan of the camp where the Confederate prisoners are confined in that city. Some of the pieces of paper had writing on them and some only pencil marks of lines, as if part of a plan or drawing. The other pieces, when pasted together made up a sheet of ordinary-sized note paper.

Colonel Jackson—What was its character?

Judge Key objected to the question because the paper had not been shown or exhibited to the court.

Col. Jackson—I will prove that it has been lost.

Judge Key held that its loss must first be proven, when its character may be shown afterwards.

On deliberation, the Court sustained the objection of Judge Key.

Witness continued—My brother and Mr. Reed took charge of the papers to take to Indianapolis, but I understand—

Col. Jackson here said that for the first time since he had entered the room, he had discovered that the document was not lost, but was still safe in Indianapolis.

Witness—I saw two pairs of pistols taken from the person of the man Wilson and two men arrested with him. One pair were navy revolvers of the same pattern as this (one taken from Walsh's house); the other pair were smaller. I did not examine the contents of the bottle chemically, but understood from its appearance that it contained phosphorous. It was filled with water, and sealed with a common cork.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Judge Key—I think that I have seen Colonel Anderson before. I believe he is the man Wilson, but if he is his beard is much altered. I believe the (navy) pistol shown me is of exactly the same pattern taken from Wilson, or whatever his name was.

Judge Bartlett said that he was ready, on the part of Anderson, to admit that both letters which had been exhibited to the Court were in his (Anderson's) handwriting and bore his signature, but requested that the letters be not published in the newspapers until a proper explanation of them could be given also.

Colonel Jackson said he should introduce the letters openly as evidence, and would read them to the Court.

The first, dated Chicago, August 30th, 1864, was addressed Captain ——, and is materially as follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30th, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I find that many of the boys entertain still a shadow of doubt concerning my position. I have heard it said this morning in all probability I have revealed this thing to M——. In answer to this I have only to answer, that I am possessed of too much reason, that I am too sensible to do anything of the sort. I have to the best of my ability rectified the error that the Doctor committed this morning in visiting the barber shop, and I now believe that it is all right. In conclusion I will say, that as it is so lacerating to my feelings to remain enveloped in this cloud of suspicion, and it seems almost impossible to rid myself of it entirely, that I will quietly sever my connection with them, and endeavor henceforth to follow that path of duty which my own reason points out to me to be proper. You will accept my earnest and heartfelt thanks for the kindness and *manliness* with which you have received me. You will continue, if you please, to regard me as a soldier and a gentleman, and you will recollect that I shall be in this town for at least two days, and that when the time comes, if I am notified, I will be with you.

Yours, truly,
BEN. M. ANDERSON.

MARSHALL, Sept 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN—I came down for the purpose of holding a consultation with you, but failing in that, have determined to be governed by my own judgment alone. Beatte, Hansbro and the other gentleman are at Robinson.

I wish to say, here, that it is my fixed belief that the men of this county will not sustain you in the manner you expect; and at the same time, it is, in my judgment, most essential that some action should be taken prior to the coming election, for if McClellan be elected, as now seems very probable, terms of peace will be offered, of such a nature as to be immediately rejected. This entire North will be united in the prosecution of the war, and thus the blood and treasure of the South will be wasted in vain.

You have now, in my opinion, a very important duty to perform, and one which, if it result successfully, will most assuredly place your name high in the annals of this war. That line of action, in my judgment, is to [illegible] of some precipitation, still, however, keeping the [illegible] Democracy in the front, and thus compromising them to such an extent that their only hope will be in continued resistance.

For my own position on the programme, I will choose that of seeing Wolford, and urging him to embark in the struggle. If I am unsuccessful in this, I will rejoin you within ten days. Of course I shall not mention anything of *this matter* in my conversation with him. Believing that you will endorse this action on my part, and with many thanks to both you and the Doctor for the kindness with which you have received me, and with the assurance that, if I am unsuccessful in my attempt, I will return within ten days, and serve with you as a private or anything else.

I remain, your friend,
ANDERSON.

Probably it may be necessary for me to go to Canada before returning here, but at all events I will be with you within ten days. My only object in going thither would be to receive the judgment and advice of Col. Carson, and I do not know that it will be absolutely essential, but it may under the circumstances be proper. [illegible] throw aside all of these [illegible] me not only as true, but [illegible] given you, and deserting my friends under the existing circumstances. I merely add that for fear that a very faint tinge of the foolish thing may still remain behind, I understand me when I tell you as my friend, and when I say that merely, understand that it means something.

You must not forget Bell. He is a good man and a fine soldier.

I cannot help, to a certain extent, being very sensitive, and I am afraid you will think I am dissatisfied, but I assure you I am not, and so far from being so, let me now tell you that I think what has already been done, although unattended with success, was decidedly the boldest move of the war, and as I have already written a portion of "Pollard's Second Year of the War," I intend to have this matter incorporated in the third volume.

I will be with you within ten days.

ANDERSON.

Judge Bartley renewed his request to suppress the publication of the letters for the present. The explanation he wanted to make was this: When in Marshall Mr. Anderson was intoxicated the whole time of his visit, which was just after the Chicago Convention. When in this condition he would talk and write in a very extravagant manner, enunciating sentiments which he would probably forget when sober, or at all events utterly repudiate. Then it must be remembered that after writing the letter, Anderson returned to Kentucky, and entered into private enterprises, never paying the slightest attention to any subject of his letter.

The Judge Advocate said that according to the ruling of the court, all evidence was perfectly open to reporters. They were, however, partially under the control of the court, and if a special order was passed would certainly respect it.

Col. Wiswell suggested that if the letters were published the explanation of Judge Bartley should be given. The subject then dropped.

Col. Jackson said he should next read some extracts from the memorandum book, and offer the whole in evidence. The following extracts from various parts of the book, at various dates in September, will serve as a fair sample of the import of its testimony:

"Transportation to C., $780;" a day or so after, "Transportation of committees, $300;" "Sept. 10, Medicines and other expenses, $150;" "Hell to Co., additional traveling expenses, $50;" "Offat Co., $40;" "Ignatio do. $100;" "Received of Col. Barrett, $500;" "Received of Col. T. in gold, in Ca., $2,000;" "In United States currency, $2,500;" "Traveling expenses of men to Chicago, $3,100;" "Expenses of seventy men at $40 each, $2,800;" "Mrs. C. for Fand B. $50;" "On Sept. 5th, $50;" "Sept. 17th, $50;" "Sept. 21, by Clay, $50."

"Thomas *alias* Snyder."

"Ignatio *alias* J. Munnel."

"Shoots *alias* S. S. Lewis."

The whole book was then submitted as evidence.

Capt. Phillipatoe was next sworn. The following is his testimony:

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. PHILLIPATOE.

My name is Lewis A. Phillipatoe. I am a Captain in the 8th regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Camp Douglas. On the morning of November 7th, 1864, I assisted to make the arrests, at Walsh's house, of Walsh, his son, Cantrill, Daniels and one other. I conducted the search of the house. The arms we confiscated were counted afterwards with Capt. Sponable, but without consulting some record I cannot give the exact numbers. There were about 340 revolvers and pistols, about 150 rounds of clumsily made buckshot cartridges, 7 or 8 bags of buckshot, 2 kegs of powder (one full and one partly full), some boxes of double-barreled guns, and a box containing 10,000 or 15,000 cartridges in packages. In a closet down stairs there were a box of bullet moulds, some revolver wrenches and a large quantity of percussion caps. When we first went to the house I knocked and demanded admission. After a short interval I was answered by a lady's voice, to the effect, I think, that if we would wait a short time her father would come down. After some time, perhaps ten or fifteen minutes, I heard Walsh come to the door, but he did not open it for a minute or so. When he opened it, his son was standing five or six steps behind him. There were several ladies standing on the stairs. I did not hear any one on the roof.

By Judge Wilson—I believe there was a light in the lower hall; in fact I am certain of it, and think it was a stationary note. There was also a light at the top of the stairs. It may have been in the hand of a lady at the top of the stairs.

Judge Bartley here said that at this stage he should like to state that, although they had allowed the letters and memorandum book to be accepted as evidence, he did not wish it to be understood that they had waived their objections to the competency of all the statements in them.

The Court then adjourned.

HARRIE G. G.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3—Midnight.

The Stock market was very strong at the Stock Exchange to-day and a slight improvement in prices. There was a better demand for stocks generally. Government stocks are firmer with a fair business. State bonds quiet and firm.

Coal and miscellaneous list steady and without any decided change.

The Gold market opened at 206 and remained steady this forenoon. It rallied this afternoon. During the absence of reliable news from the peace commission there is a large stock interest which assists upward terms.

Money continues easy, although there is a downward tendency. Foreign exchange is in greater demand.

Petroleum stocks firm. To-day sales were: Excelsior 1.27; Germania 97c; Cherry Run 90c; Rynd Farm $4.00; U. S. $27.25; Buchanan Farm $2.06; Webster $4.75; McKinley, $9.00; Jack, $36.50. Petroleum is dull and heavy at 65@66 for crude; 85@86 for refined in bond, and 85@86c for free.

LATER.

New York, Friday, February 3.

The following is the latest from Gallagher's Exchange: Gold, 206; N. Y. C., 109½; Erie, 71¾; Hudson, 108½; Reading, 108⅞; Pitts., 79; Toledo, 115; Rock Island, 91½; Ft. W., 93¾; do. pfd., 81½; Ft. W., [illegible]; Cumb., 44. Stocks dull. Gold strong, and sold after call at 210—closing at 209¾.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—The supply of Beeves continues light, only about 1,600 being in for the week thus far. There is no inquiry for the Eastern markets, but for New York the demand is sharp, and quality considered prices are higher than ever before known here. Nearly all have changed hands at 6@7c for the poorest to 10@11¼c for the good to extra; fine fat western at 9¾@11c.

HOGS—Very little doing, but the market is firm at 13@14c.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday Evening, Feb. 3.

TOBACCO—Sales of green and damaged lugs at $7.10@8.10, factory lugs at $9.50@10.00, planters' leaf at $12.25@15.00, common shipping leaf at $15.25@17.75, medium do at $19.75@25.00, and common manufacturing do at $30.00@33.00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—A small sale of extra was made at $8.00. Receipts, 1,346 bbls and 400 sacks.

GRAIN—Wheat very quiet, with sales at $1.80@2.00 ⅌ bu, sacks returned. Corn lower, with sales of [illegible] ⅌ bu, sacks included. Oats dull; sales at [illegible] ⅌ bu, sacks included. Rye at $1.20 ⅌ bu, sacks returned. Barley lower; sales at $1.50@1.75 ⅌ bu, all fall, sacks returned.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sales of 50 pcs clear smoked sides at 20c. Lard—Sales of 30 brls city kettle-rendered at 21½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Nothing done.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 7,000 bu. 80,000 bu sold on 'Change at $1.46@1.47—closing quiet at $1.47. Oats—No buyers. Nominal at 60c. Corn—Unchanged. Sales at 85c. Rye—Nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—Little doing. Sales at $12.00.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.

MONEY—Steady at 6@7 ⅌ cent, chiefly at the inside rate.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Rather more active at 109¼@109½.

GOLD—More active and firmer, opening at 206, declining to 205, and closing at 209⅜.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Dull and lower.

STOCKS—Better. U S 6s, 5-20 coup, 108¾; do '81, coup, 109⅞; U S 10-40 coup, 101; 5s, 1 yr cert, 98; Cumb 44; N Y C 109¾; Erie 70¾; Hudson 109¼; Mich C [illegible]; Mich S 66¾; Illinois C 117¼; Pittsburg 80¼; N W 35¼; do pref'd 63¼; R I 91½; Ft W 91¾.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—Dull and decidedly lower. Sales at [illegible] for middling.

FLOUR—[illegible] active, but without decided change; a portion of the sales were for export. Sales of 9,500 brls at $9.40 for extra State, $10.35@10.85 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $10.75@11.60 for trade brands. Market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Dull and Western lower. Sales at $2.30@2.31.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; mixed Milwaukee $2.10. Corn quiet and firm for old, and dull and declining for new; old mixed Western quoted at $1.97. Oats active and decidedly firmer; large sales of new at $1.10@1.09½, the latter to the Government.

WOOL—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet. Auction sales of 300 hhds New Orleans at 16@18¼c. Molasses dull; sales by auction of 210 bbls New Orleans at $1.30@1.31, and 172 hhds Porto Rico at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Dull at 45@46c for crude, 65c for refined in bond, and 87c for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled and lower: Sales at $36.62½ for new mess, closing at $36.50 regular; $33.50@34.62½ for 1863 and 1864 mess, cash and regular way, closing at [illegible]; $33.50@36.00 for prime mess, and $36.00 for this [illegible]. Also, 1,500 bbls new mess for February and March, buyer's option, at $37.50@38.00, and 1,500 bbls prime mess same time and option at $33.25. Beef quiet at $19.00@22.00 for plain mess, and $21.00@24.00 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $34.00@38.00. Cut meats in moderate demand at 17@18½c for shoulders and 21@22c for hams. Bacon in fair demand at 20@21c for Cumberland cut; 20¼@20½c for short ribbed, and 21¼c for long cut hams. Lard a shade firmer at 18¼@22c. Butter flat and heavy at 40@45c for Ohio, and 42@48c for State. Cheese quiet at 16@22c.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at 15¼@16c for western.

Review of the Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1865.

The packing of Hogs in Chicago, it is supposed, has been finally ascertained and is reported as being 134,[illegible] [illegible]

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, JR. & CO.

Park Packing at Chicago.

The Cincinnati [illegible] circular of Messrs. H. Milward & Co., giving the pork packing of this city, and comments thereon as follows:

According to our calculations made of the packers' returns last year, the average weight and yield of lard will compare with the averages given above, as follows:

	1863-'4.	1864-'5.
Average weight of hogs	226	178
Yield of lard per hog	23½	31¼

These figures will show that the deficiency in weight is 8 lbs per hog, instead of 20½ lbs. as Messrs. Milward & Co. have it, and in the yield of lard 5¼ lbs, instead of 7 lbs. The gentlemen say they corrected the errors they made in arriving at the averages last season, and, we presume, have got the correct average this season.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday morning, Feb. 3, of [illegible], aged 36 years, Mrs. ANNIE PITTAR, wife of Henry Hamilton Pittar, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Tuccaca and Aroa Railroad, Venezuela, South America, and youngest daughter of the late Benedict Arthure, Esq., J. P., of Tapton Monkstown, county Dublin, Ireland.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, corner of Sedgwick and Sophia streets, Green Bay road, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city, on Friday, Feb. 3d, at half past 3 o'clock, of the croup, MARIAN N., daughter of John J. and Nettie M. Healy, aged one year and five months.

Funeral Sunday afternoon from the residence of James Lane, 74 North Dearborn street.

Amusements.

AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, the rebellion of

SATAN,
AND THE
SON OF GOD

Driving him out of Heaven, as described by Milton, will be on exhibition. fe4-h128-3t

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD .... Manager.
A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4th, at the
Grand Matinee,
and also in the evening, will be presented the great Drama of
FANCHON.
The evening entertainment to conclude with the
Coleen Bawn Settled.
In Rehearsal—PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Performance commences at ¾ to 8.
ja31-g745-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3,
Benefit of Zoe.
WIZARD SKIFF
[illegible] Zoe.
Saturday Afternoon—ZOE MATINEE.
Monday—MISS OLIVE LOGAN. ja29-g?95

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Re-appearance of Mr. Wm. Spaulding. Cow-Bell, O-Ginn; Matrimony; Bluecastle Johnny, Railroad Imitations; Burlesque Circus; Excerpts.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Admission 35 cents; children under 10 years of age 25 cents; Reserved Seats and Orchestra Chairs 50 cents. Boxes $4.00 and $5.00. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
For a short time only, commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, '65.
Open every night after until further notice,
AND ON
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 O'clk.
The most Extraordinary Exhibition in the World.
THE GREAT
MILTONIAN TABLEAU
OF
PARADISE LOST;
Or the Great Rebellion in Heaven,
The War of the Angels.
THE FALL OF SATAN AND FALL OF MAN,
As described by John Milton in his immortal poem entitled "Paradise Lost," it being a complete illustration of this great Poem from beginning to end, comprising
63 Splendid Tableau Paintings,
Carrying out Milton's idea of
Heaven, Hell, Chaos, Paradise.
Will now be exhibited in this city as exhibited in London for 300 consecutive nights, to more than half a million people, and exhibited before Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the entire Court, at Buckingham Palace, upon which occasion Her Majesty was pleased to bestow upon the proprietor a distinguished mark of her royal approbation, by presenting him with a magnificent Diamond Ring.
☞ Grand Exhibitions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted at 15 cents.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Exhibition commences at 7¼ o'clock precisely.
☞ Wednesday and Saturday doors open at 2 o'clock
A. S. MORRISON, Proprietor and Manager.
F. LAWRENCE, Agent. ja31-g?71-4w

VARIETY THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.
Next Monday evening, Jan. 23, entire new company appear—including Miss Annie Bordwell, Mrs. O. Carl, Miss Kate Castle, Miss Ellie Collins, Mrs. Fanny Lord, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Warren Bordwell, Mr. J. S. Edwards, Mr. H. W. Eagan, Mr. O. W. Blake, Mr. William Allen, Mr. J. H. Carle. These will appear in conjunction with the Mammoth Company now engaged, which will make one of the largest companies ever congregated at any one place of amusement of the kind in the United States. Immense success of Mrs. Marietta Ravel, J. W. McAndrews and Mr. Holt. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
Monday Evening, Feb. 6,
The Great Spectacle of the yawning
CAVERNS OF HELL!
As described by the immortal Milton and illustrated in the MILTONIAN TABLEAUX, will be opened.
fe4-h128-2t-4thp

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st.
We will sell at our salerooms on
Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock,
A large and elegant assortment of New and Second Hand Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, fine Parlor Suits, rich Oil Walnut, Oak and Rosewood Chamber Suits, Secretaries, Bookcases, Office Desks, Oak Sideboards, with marble tops, Carpets, Stoves, fine Linen Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of
OIL PAINTINGS,
And Chromo Lithographs. One splendid 16-shooter Rifle, Henry's make. Also, a quantity of Assorted Jewelry, to be sold by the dozen. Also, a general assortment of Household goods.
fe4-h158-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Aucts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.
se26-h53-1f p1hp

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
of Household Goods, Piano Forte, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c., all the furniture of a family at [illegible] AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ja31-g825-5t Auctioneers.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES
and BAGATELLE BOARD
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, February 4, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
fe2-h62-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF
STAPLE and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.
fe4-g933-7t

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms, with board, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 225 South Clark st. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office or Court House. fe4-h174-1t

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at 140 Wabash avenue. Also a few day boarders. fe4-h173-1t

BOARDING—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, in a genteel family. Good accommodations required in a good part of the city. Address [illegible] 186½ South Water street. fe4-h156-1t F. G. WOLCOTT.

BOARDING—A Pleasant Front Room, with closet, suitable for four gentlemen; also, a small one for two can be obtained, with board, at No. 302 Ohio street. fe4-h151-1t

BOARDING—A Pleasant Front Room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Day Boarders accommodated, at moderate prices, at 34 Washington st. fe4-h153-1t

BOARDING—Three Ladies can obtain first class board by applying at 48 Madison street. fe4-h152-1t

BOARDING—A pleasant front Chamber (unfurnished) with closet, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board. Also two day boarders can be accommodated at 73½ 3d avenue. fe4-h89-2t

BOARDING—At Buxton House, 285 South Clark street. Large airy rooms; good table; $5.00 per week; day board, $3.50. An express driver wanted. fe4-h119-1t

BOARDING—A desirable suit of rooms to let, with board, at 49 Van Buren street, three doors east of State. fe4-h118-1t

BOARDING—Having a larger house than I occupy, would rent a suit of rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Location one of the pleasantest in the North Division. No other boarders. Address "M. M. W.," Chicago. fe4-h114-1t

BOARDING—At Buxton House, 285 South Clark street. Large airy rooms; good table; $5.00 per week; day board $3.50. An Express Driver wanted. Also, a smart boy to do chores around the house. ja31-g867-2t

BOARDING—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness, and experience during illness, can be accommodated by a small unobtrusive family without children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply or address Dr. [illegible], No. 1317 Broadway, New York.

General Notices.

16TH WARD ATTENTION.—A Mass Meeting of the 16th Ward Draft Association will be held in Tillie's Hall on Saturday evening, February 4th, at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Association are requested to attend. By order of [illegible] COMMITTEE.

SIXTH WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—Two more public meetings will be held at Henry Heimsoyer's, corner of Canal and Maxwell streets, on Friday evening, February 3d, and on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, when the books will be positively closed. Come out every honest citizen of the Ward and pay in your mite and we may yet avoid the draft altogether.
J. G. VIBERT, Secretary.

ATTENTION CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH WARD.
All those gentlemen who are members of private Draft Clubs are cordially invited to meet the Executive Committee of the Sixth Ward Draft Association on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the house of Henry Bucht, 547 Canal street, corner of Maxwell, to consult as to our interests in combining all the draft clubs of the Ward, and try to avoid the draft by raising men by volunteers, as it being cheaper than taking our chances after the draft.
JOHN GARRICK, President.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
Illinois Military Academy, Fulton, Ill.
The spring and summer session will open February [illegible]. There are some vacancies, which may be filled on application. Terms $[illegible]—no extras. Address [illegible] [illegible] COVERT, President.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As clerk or salesman in some wholesale or retail store in this city. Address "G. C. F.," P. O. Box 3546, or call at Clough & Brother's 54 State street. fe4-h155-1t

WANTED—Situation—By an elderly lady of much experience, a situation as manager of the culinary department of a large family or private boarding house, where neatness and economy is desirable. Best city references given. Address A. B., Tribune office. fe4-h109-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, as clerk in a dry good store—has had two years experience in the business, can speak German and English readily, and writes a good hand. Can give the best of references. Address for two days, H. D., Tribune office. fe4-h133-1t

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced man, as foreman in a saw mill or lumber yard. Has every experience in the management of machinery. Would go to any of the lumber regions. Address J. M. DOWDING, P. O. Box 3272, Chicago. fe4-h130-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a man experienced in surveying and mapping lands, as Surveyor. Would engage with a land surveyor, either out or in the office. Address "H H," P. O. Box 5272, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As nurse to any sick person. Inquire at 14 Chicago avenue. fe4-h138-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a boy 18 years old, to work for his board and go to school. Knows how to work and is not afraid to do it. Address EUGENE CADWELL, West Branch P. O., Chicago, Ill. fe4 h61-1t

WANTED—Situation—By an American man, as porter in a store, or stable man, or to drive a team. Address J. COHLEY, Tribune office. fe4 h158-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady, to teach in a family. Would not object to the country. Best of references given. Address "E B G," Tribune office. fe4-h139-1t

WANTED—Situation—By an American lady as Housekeeper. Reference given. Address P. O. Box 3537, Chicago, Ill. jy31-g798-7t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Those desirable Residence Lots on West Washington street, opposite the Skating Park. Also Lots on Sheldon and Madison streets, same block. Also, two desirable brick dwellings on West Washington street, at a great bargain. Other property in every part of the city, including some very cheap lots. Also, outside lands, &c., for sale very low, by SINCLAIR & CUSHMAN, Room No. 7, Kingsbury Block. Money to loan on first-class city property. fe4-h119-3t

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling houses and lots, 50x120 feet, with a grocery attached, doing the best business on the West Side, and in the very best part of the city, located at 328 West Madison st., corner of Aberdeen st. For particulars inquire at the above named grocery. fe4-h162-1t

FOR SALE—Five Cottages, situated on Reuben st., fronting Union Park. They are now renting for $250 each. Apply immediately to REUBEN TAYLOR & CO., 89 Washington st. Will be sold cheap for cash. fe4-h120-1t

FOR SALE—A two-story brick and basement house, corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, $10,000. No. 86 Fourth avenue, $6,000; rented for $400. Also, two desirable brick dwellings on same block, for $5,000 and $3,500. One on Harden Place for $1,200.
fe4 h171-1t PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 will buy a neat frame house, with lot 26 feet front, situated on Twenty Sixth street, near Calumet avenue. Gas and water in house. Also, two houses on Twenty-Fourth street, near Calumet avenue, $3,500 each. A large list of business and residence property for sale by WALKER & KERFOOT,
fe4-h170-2t 89 Washington st.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 25 by 175, on 3d Avenue, near Van Buren. East front—$6,000. House and lot 25x125 Michigan av, near 22d st.—$5,000. Also, a large list of houses and lots, and vacant lots in each division of the city. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark st. fe4-h150-1t

FOR SALE—Cottages, 59, 61, 63, Pierce st., corner of Halsted, West Division, containing six rooms and four closets each, in good order. Blue Island cars pass the houses. Possession May 1st. Also, 5½ years ground lease. Inquire at 100 West Jackson, or Box Factory, 329 Canal st. Price $1,050 each, half cash, balance in six and twelve months. H. G. GOODWILLIE. fe4 h149-2t

FOR SALE—House, Store, Dwelling above and a sixteen years' lease. Will rent for $800—price $3,200. Also residence on Wabash avenue; lot 30x180; price $8,000.
fe4 h77-2t E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Two Houses on lease ground—House and lot corner of Washington and Oakley streets. House and lot on Oakley street for $3,500; will rent for $400. Lots on Jackson near Lincoln st, for $375 each. Lots on Washington st., between Robey and Hoyne sts. Also on Warren st., and other parts of the city.
J. F. STARR,
fe3-h67-2t 124 Randolph st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the West Side near Union Park—good two story house containing 9 rooms, lot 30x180 feet. Price $4,200 on time. House and Lot on Park Row; nine room two story house containing 10 rooms, lot 25x180 feet, renting now for $30 per month. Price $3,230, on time. House and Lot on North Lasalle st., near Ontario—good two story house, lot 27x120 feet—$4,500 on time, by PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st. fe3-h65-3t

FOR SALE—House and barn 242 Forquer street, contains 4 rooms, back kitchen, and water. Lease of 3½ years. Price $425. Possession immediately. Apply to T. McALLY, 198 Tribune. fe3 h34-3t

FOR SALE—First-class Residence. An elegant House and 68 feet Lot, on Wabash avenue, $22,000. House and Lot on Park Row; immediate possession. Also a number of first class houses on Wabash and Michigan avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
fe3-h13-3t

FOR SALE—On North La Salle street three two-story frame houses. Price moderate. Rent for more than 10 per cent on price asked. Also other houses on the North Side. Loans negotiated. Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle streets. ja31-g817-7t

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 89 Huron street, pleasantly situated. House nearly new, containing seven rooms, besides bath room, closets, &c., with all modern improvements. Price $6,250, cash. Apply to H. BROCKMAN, 52 Lake street. ja25-g593-7t

FOR SALE—160 acres of good Timber Land in Clinton Township, Laporte County, Ind., four miles north of Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, and one and a half miles from the New Albany and Salem Railroad. One-half is fenced with a good barn and well, and has a good stream running through it. For further particulars address or call on J. M. WILSON, 134 North Morgan street, Chicago. ja25-g??8-10t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At Evanston, a stock of hardware and tinware, with a full assortment of tinners' tools. A good location for business. For further information apply to J. S. HAYWOOD, Evanston, Cook county, Ill. fe4-h121-2t

FOR SALE—A Drug Store—stock, fixtures and building, doing a thriving cash business; stock well assorted and in good order. Building two stories high and in good repair. Will be sold low as the owner wishes to go East. For further particulars apply to PAYSON TRASK, Fulton, Ill. fe4 h13-1t

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery in complete order, and now doing a fair and increasing business. Good location, light, &c. Will be sold very low and good of the stock taken out if desired. Address H. F. JAMES, Tribune office.
fe4-h159-2t

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of one of the best paying Boarding Houses in Chicago. The house is furnished comfortably throughout. There are 30 boarders in the house at present. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in that line of business. Satisfactory reasons given, by addressing "C. M.," P. O. Box 783.
fe4-h161-2t

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Stock and business of a Pawnbroking establishment—doing a good business, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at 214 Randolph st. fe4-h43-7t

FOR SALE—Packing and Rendering Fixtures; a good boiler and No. 1 wooden tank complete; 2 large 1,500 pound each kettles, 3 small do, coolers and tools, blocks, cleavers, &c. No. 1 order for packing, rendering lard, tallow, &c. Will be sold very cheap and is first-rate property. Apply to "W. B. H.," care of P. O. Box 1373. fe3-h61-1w

FOR SALE—Horse, Express Wagon and Harness. Also a single horse, at 156 Madison street, corner of La Salle street. fe3 h92-3t

FOR SALE—At Neponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a good Warehouse with elevators and best facilities for handling grain, and situated in one of the best grain growing localities in the State. For further particulars address LYFORD & PRINCE, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill. fe3-h54-2w

FOR SALE—Rare chance for a safe investment in a well-established manufacturing business. Contemplating a change in our business, we offer for sale our Chair Factory, with steam power attached, in full with the requisite machinery, &c., to manufacture chairs on an extensive scale. All of said machinery is in good running order. Satisfactory arrangements can be effected to manufacture the justly celebrated "Patent Double Cane-seat Chairs," for which we have secured a large and increasing trade. To any one wishing to engage in a safe and well-established paying business no better opportunity is offered.
The buildings of said Factory are large and commodious, and are well adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing business. For further particulars apply to or address LONG & BROTHER,
Market st., between Preston and Jackson.
fe3-h55 7t

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A Large boarding house known as the Cleveland House, No. 34 East Kinzie st. The house is only one block from the Chicago, N. W., Milwaukee and Galena Depots, and will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. This is a good investment for parties desiring to keep a hotel commanding a good and profitable patronage. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DUNCAN.
ja25-g??6-7t

FOR SALE—Drug Store—In Chicago. Address Druggist Box 902 P. O. Chicago. fe3 g973-3t

FOR SALE—Engines, Boilers, &c. one tubular boiler, 15 feet long, 40 in diameter, 33 three inch flues; two flue boilers, 30 feet long, 42 in diameter, with two 14 inch flues; two upright boilers, 10 and 25 horse power. All in good order. Also two 15 horse power engines, with wrought iron frames, cranks, eccentric straps, links for reversing, &c. First rate machines. One 42 inch portable mill, by S. H. HARRIS,
fe2-g94-2t 63 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—The Saloon No. 261 South Wells st., now doing a good trade, and everything in good order to carry on the business. This is a good chance for a man having a small capital, who could carry on the Grocery business as well in the same store. Apply on the premises. fe3-g999-3t

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware. House Keeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. I offer for sale the retail department of my business, consisting of a stock of builders' and general hardware, house keeping articles, stoves, ranges and furnaces. The value of hardware now on hand is about $6,000, and is contained in store No. 39 State street, City Hotel building. That of house keeping articles, stoves, ranges and furnaces is about $11,000 and is contained in stores No. 44 and 45 same building. These two branches during 1864 did a business of about $125,000, and will be sold together or separate, or leased. In order that my customers shall not be inconvenienced I will add that it is my intention to continue the manufacture of plain and japanned tin ware; also, the foundry business.
ja28-g??? 7t A. G. GARFIELD.

Lost.

LOST—A little boy 3 years old, strayed away from home, 52 Peck Court, Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, and has not been heard of since. He was dressed in a black and red plaid dress and was bareheaded. His name is George Bailey. Any one returning him to his afflicted mother will receive her thanks. fe4 h151-1t

STOLEN—On the night of the 1st, or morning of the 2d of February, near the corner of State and 14th streets, a large spring Grocery Wagon; box dark green, running gear and shafts red; foot-board kept up by three extra braces; a red cushion kept down by a slat underneath; one end of the cross piece of the box broke off, and spliced by an iron piece. A liberal reward will be paid, by the subscriber for its recovery, and no questions asked.
J. O. DALTON, Grocer, 702 State st. fe3-h182-2t

Found.

FOUND—Last Thursday evening a Pocket Book, containing some Money, which the owner can have by proving property, paying for this advertisement and applying to JOHN VANDERBELT, at 44 Wabash street. fe4-h112-1t

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—A Horse and Buggy. The owner can obtain same by applying to [illegible] and paying charges.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes and Recruits for army and navy. Highest bounty paid. Come and join the new regiment. Come to the reliable office of BUTLER, HILL & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Room 12, up-stairs, Chicago. P. O. Box 4723. fe4-h130-1t

WANTED—Substitutes. Recruits are wanted for the new regiments. Quotes of wards and county towns filled for one or two years at reasonable rates. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., No. 65 Clark street. fe4-h147-1t

WANTED—1,000 Two and Three year men, Landsmen, Seamen, and Firemen, for the Gunboat and Naval Service, for whom we will pay the highest bounty going. Large hand money paid to anybody bringing us an accepted recruit. All claims for Prize Money, no hardship, no charge unless collected. Men enlisting will do well by giving us a call before enlisting elsewhere. Don't be swindled out of your money by parties that will cheat you. Call on those who have dealt fairly with the public. COSS & CO., No. 8, South Clark street.

WANTED—To inform the public at large, and Towns and Ward Committees in general, that we are now prepared to contract to furnish two and three years men to apply upon their respective quotas upon short notice, and upon reasonable terms. All parties coming to Chicago to procure men will do well to call upon us before closing contract elsewhere. COSS & CO., No. 8 Clark street, in Banking Office of Nichoff & Co. fe4-g99-4t

WANTED—To notify the public that we want fifteen hundred one year credits to apply upon the quota of Cook county and state of Illinois. Parties having one year's to dispose of will do well to call on us. COSS & CO., No. 8, Clark st., in Banking house of Nichoff & Co. fe4-g97-4t

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for one year. Highest bounty in the city paid, and choice of regiments. Our men are all credited to Cook county. Office 132 Dearborn st.
fe1-g872-4t MAJOR, MARS & CO.

WANTED—60 Men to fill my Company in Col. Shaffner's New Regiment No. 147. $300 Bounty. Headquarters, 132 Dearborn st. CAPT. DECKER.
fe1-g?78-4t

WANTED—Knobelsdorff & Schadt, 153 Randolph street, Room No. 9, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill., are prepared to furnish Substitutes and Volunteers for the Army and Navy. Persons wishing to enlist can secure the highest Cash Bounty through our Office. ja28-g??1-7t

WANTED—Volunteers! We want Volunteers for both Army and Navy, to serve two and three years. We are taking Landsmen now for the Navy. Don't go as Substitutes, to get harsh treatment. Go like MEN, as VOLUNTEERS. We are paying as LARGE bounties as any firm in the city. Cash paid as soon as mustered. MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up-stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal. Post Office Box 308. ja29 g?46-7t

WANTED—Enrolled and drafted men attention. We have established an office for the furnishing of Substitutes and Representatives for the Army and Navy, to fill the present draft. If you are liable to the draft, now is the time to procure a Substitute.
If you desire to show your patriotism, now is the time to procure a Representative Recruit.
We can supply you at better rates than any other firm in the city. The cheapest for Cook county will be about one in ten. Give us a call.
The law allows us to furnish Alien and Veteran Substitutes for the Navy, to be credited to any place in the United States where the enrolled man resides. All communications will be promptly answered. Before you close with any other house, give us a call. LESTER & REILEY, Rooms 7, 8, and 9, up-stairs, 122 South Clark street. P. O. Box 3883.
ja29-g??1-10t

WANTED—Volunteers! We want Volunteers for both Army and Navy, to serve two and three years. We are taking Landsmen now for the Navy. Don't go as Substitutes, to get harsh treatment. Go like MEN, as VOLUNTEERS. We are paying as LARGE bounties as any firm in the city. Cash paid as soon as mustered. MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up-stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal. P. O. Box 308.
ja29-g??4-7t

WANTED—Volunteers! We want Volunteers for both Army and Navy, to serve two and three years. We are taking Landsmen now for the Navy. Don't go as Substitutes to get harsh treatment. Go like MEN, as VOLUNTEERS. We are paying as LARGE bounties as any firm in the city. Cash paid as soon as mustered. MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up-stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal. P. O. Box 308.
ja29-g??4-7t

WANTED—To notify Draft Committees. ☞ "ONE THOUSAND ONE YEAR CREDITS." We beg to call your attention to the fact that we have the above number of credits, men mustered and in the field waiting assignment, and can be credited anywhere in the United States. The draft is close at hand, and it would be well if the towns wanting quotas filled, would improve the opportunity now offered and secure these credits. To Cook county and the city of Chicago especially, whom we should be glad to give the preference, we would say there is no time to be lost, and, if you want the men, make your application immediately, or you will lose a good opportunity on very reasonable credits. W. H. MURPHY & BROS., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, (in the Basement,) Chicago, Illinois.
ja31-g886-7t

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Active canvassers, in every county in the Northwest, to sell Starke's History of the Rebellion, Frost's Encyclopedia of Animated Nature, and other new and popular works. Rare chance to make money. Send stamp for circulars to F. E. MATHEWS, 55 Clark st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4725. fe4-h88-1t

WANTED—Agents—Traveling and Local, to sell the improved patent "Star" No Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Lamps, Indelible Pencils, Needle Threaders, Magnetic Hammers, Stove Lifters, Photographs of Generals, and twenty other best selling articles. Send stamp for circular to P. O. Box 4724. fe3-h9-4t

WANTED—Agents—In every county in all the West, to sell HOME ON A FURLOUGH. Every soldier's family should have a copy. Every loyal household should have a copy. In every family who has a father, husband or son, battling for our country, it will be appreciated and should be possessed. Home on a Furlough. It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war. The engraving is sold everywhere at the most pleasant and profitable agency that can be undertaken. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application. A sample copy sent free by mail on receipt of $1, ready for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail free, on receipt of the price, $2.50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of the character. Also, CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN, GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON, and other Engravings. Send stamp for circular to agents to P. E. RANDALL & CO., 87 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 5206. ja3-g??6-3t

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day, male or female, can clear $10 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business, that pays over 300 per cent. A capital of $2 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Address, sending two stamps, for full particulars, R. WATWELL, Box 4781, Chicago. fe3-h101-2t

WANTED—Agents—$21 to $28 a day—Agents wanted to sell the "CHAMPION" $15 Sewing Machine, single or double thread, making the lock stitch alike on both sides. We will pay $150 per month and all expenses, or give a commission of which the above wages can be made. For particulars address, with stamp, JAS. CLIFF, President Champion Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.
N. B.—This machine does not infringe on any sewing machine. fe2-g?61-4t

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, in this city and elsewhere, for Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion, Ladies Medical Guide, Northern Lights, &c. Address or call on J. W. KENNEDY, 194 Clark st., Chicago. fe1 g?1-4t

WANTED—Agents to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best working and most durable cheap machine in the market. Retail price $20. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn streets. ja31 g??7-10t

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to sell the GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT, by Horace Greeley. This is the clearest history of the war, and is the best work ever published. Wanted immediately, an agent for St. Louis, Mo. Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Sheridan, together with a large assortment of books and albums at the lowest rates. Agents will do well to send for our circulars. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2013. ja31-g??5-10t

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
no17-w845-3m

WANTED—Agents—Soldiers and citizens to introduce the most wonderful and successful Gift Enterprise of the age. Watches presented free to every agent. Silver Ice Pitchers, Cups, Gold Lockets, &c., are among the prizes given. $15 to $20 per day made easy. Address G. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark street, Chicago. ja24 g?90-12t

WANTED—Agents—Good Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling the improved patent "Star" No-Chimney Burner for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell, and can be handled freely without being extinguished. Samples sent, post paid, to Agents for thirty cents. Circulars free. JAMES EDGAR, 95 Maiden Lane, New York. ja23 g??1-1m

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. no24-a??-1w

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Five acres improved land, on Halsted street, near the Junction. Address P. O. Box 4611, Chicago. fe4-h17-4t

FOR SALE—Land—One Farm in Stark county, Ill., containing 240 acres, fenced and broke; small house and running water; good stock farm.
Also, 1 farm and 1 mill south of Buda Station, in Bureau county, Ill., containing 245 acres improved. Good dwelling-house and running water; good stock farm. For further particulars inquire of COURTNEY WARREN, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.
fe3-h96-7t

FOR SALE—An improved farm of 80 acres, 40 acres under cultivation, and 40 acres timber. Sixteen miles from Chicago, and one mile from a railroad station; $1,500 on long time. This is a great bargain. One of 120 acres $1,800. One of 160 acres $1,800. PETER SHIMP,
fe4-h171-1t 92 Monroe st.

FOR SALE—Improved farm of 130 acres, 1½ miles from Woodstock McHenry county, Ill.; 80 acres under cultivation, and 50 acres timber. Good farm house and granary, 1,000 apple and 1,500 pear trees, best varieties; all under a good fence. For particulars address P. O. Box 239 Woodstock, Ill., or call at 149 West Washington st., Chicago. fe3-h72-2t

FOR SALE—Valuable Oil Lands. The following tracts of lands lying in the great oil basin of Pennsylvania, will be sold by the undersigned at reasonable rates:
Four fifty acre Lots on Oil Creek.
Two forty acre Lots on Oil Creek.
One thirty acre lot on Oil Creek.
Ten quarter acre Lots on Cherry Tree Run, near Oil Creek.
Three half acre Lots on Cherry Tree Run, near Oil Creek.
One-quarter of all the oil on [illegible] acres of the McClintock farm on Oil Creek, on which Lot there is an excellent well.
All the above lands are in the immediate vicinity of large flowing wells.
Maps of the property at our office.
Apply to GEORGE W. HILL, or H. H. BLACKBURN, at 134 Dearborn street, northwest corner of Madison. fe4-h126-1t

FOR SALE—Farm 320 Acres—3 miles from Chicago, partially improved, a good investment. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark st. fe4-h151-1t

FOR SALE—The best Grain, Stock and Dairy Farm in Dupage County, three quarters of a mile from Danby, and 27 miles from Chicago, containing 287½ acres—90 of it timber. A No. 1 buildings, fruit and fences, two good wells, running and living water. Price $50 per acre. Apply to the owner. A. P. PLATT. ja31 g??2-7t

FOR SALE—A splendid Stock Farm of 240 acres, 5 miles south of city limits and the new stock yards. Has a house worth $2,000, barn $1,000, tenant-house, ice house, timber, orchard, and all the land good for cultivation and grass. No waste land. For a Stock Farm it has not an equal. Price $85 per acre. D. E. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407. ja31-g??1-7t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A store and house in city of Racine, Wisconsin. Large lot and building in one of the best locations in the city. Price $2,500. Will exchange it for a good farm or stock of goods and pay balance in cash. Address "F." Post Office Box 2878. ja31-g??5-7t

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of fine high rolling prairie, near Forrest, Livingston Co., on the Toledo and Peoria R. R. now cost and timber. Offer this choice lot of land in lots to suit. [illegible] Forrest on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February. Inquire of J. J. Keck, Esq., of Forrest, or of W. [illegible] O. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407.

Wanted.

WANTED—A well experienced foreman in a trunk establishment in this city. To a competent man liberal wages will be given. Apply on Monday and Tuesday at 37 Lake street, up stairs. fe4-h86-1t

WANTED—Any one desirous of having a set of books written up, or writing done in the office, or elsewhere, will address Drawer 6188. fe4-h?-1t

WANTED—"Cigar" "stubs" and old "sogers" for which the highest cash price will be paid. Address JAMIESON, FRENCH & CO. Manufacturers, 112 Adams street, Chicago.
fe4-h137-1t

WANTED—To trade real estate for a [illegible] for a good second hand Billiard Table. Address "GARDEN CITY," P. O. Box 1071.
fe4-h124-1t

WANTED—Who would like to have their straight hair converted into beautiful and graceful curls? For one dollar and two three-cent stamps enclosed, I will send a preparation and recipe for curling the hair, so that it will remain in any shape desired. Address A. M. MILLER, Chicago, P. O. Box 369.

WANTED—One assistant book keeper, two salesmen and one good canvasser. Book keepers, salesmen, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, &c., out of employment, will find applicants by mail enclosing two stamps. Mercantile Employment Agency, 83 Randolph street. Room 11, up stairs.

WANTED—Immediately, a wife. A young man, 23 years of age, in comfortable circumstances and good looking, is desirous of corresponding with some young lady between 18 and 25, with a view to matrimony. No old maids need apply. Address "WILLIAM," Drawer 6350, Chicago, Ill.
fe4-h163-1t

WANTED—Board, by a middle-aged widower, in some christian family where he can have the comforts of a home. Can give good references. Address, stating terms, "S M P," Chicago Post Office. fe4-h15-1t

WANTED—A sober, industrious women, capable of washing and cooking when required. Apply to Mrs. STEPHENCE, 33 West Washington street, south of Randolph. fe4-h154-1t

WANTED—Persons in want of American, English, Irish, German, Scotch and colored servants, with good city references, can be supplied at Mrs. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, No. 189 South Clark street. Address, with stamp, Box 1459.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, who is not afraid of work. One who can come well recommended can hear of a good place, with good wages, by calling at Room 5, No. 101 Dearborn street, second floor. fe4-h91-1t

WANTED—An engineer in a steam mill. Apply at 237 Lake st., Chicago.
fe4-h109-1t

WANTED—And always looked for on a Saturday morning, clerks, porters, agents, laborers, servant girls, &c. Applicants from the country enclose ten cents for postage, &c. Full information given. I will help it to want, or for a situation. If you want one, at No. 4 North Clark street, upstairs.
fe4 h184-1t

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred), to engage in a business, by which $25 to $150 a week may be earned, or sure of $1500 a year, without interfering with other business. Capital from $30 to $75. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14 up stairs, or address with city reference for further information to Box 3642, Chicago, Ill. We are always here from year to year.

WANTED—A House and Lot for a residence, in exchange for excellent Oil Stocks paying a dividend of one per cent per month, in one of the oldest companies on Oil Creek—excellent prospects. Address Z., Tribune office, giving price and location of premises. fe4-h36-2t

WANTED—A Carriage and Wagon ironer. Call at 195 State st.
fe4-h167-2t

WANTED—To Photographers—To purchase a first class Photograph Gallery, either in Illinois or Wisconsin. Address, with full particulars, D, Box 228, Beloit, Mich. fe4-h109-1t

WANTED—A Coffee Roaster—Those only who have been accustomed to the business may apply at the American Mills, 178 Michigan st., between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. fe4-h113-1t

WANTED—Information of Thomas Carlisle, native of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, who came to this country some 22 years ago, settled down in the State of Illinois at Chicago. Was not heard from for the past 7 or 8 years. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his nephew, JOHN MORRISON, Brooklyn Post Office. All the Western papers please copy.
fe4-h100-1t

WANTED—A gentleman of extensive acquaintance with and encouragements from a number of Eastern manufacturers, wishes to engage in a Commission Business on their account in this city with a partner who can bring a capital of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. Satisfactory city and Eastern references given. Address "H. M. L." Tribune office. fe4-h83-2t

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 30 cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family. Everybody should have it. Any business man or boy can make money with it. Address D. N. LEWIS, Post Office Box 393, Chicago, Ill. fe4-h51-2t

WANTED—Township and Ward Committees will find it to their interest to call on us with parties who will deal fairly with you. LESTER & REILEY, rooms 7, 8 and 9, up stairs, 122 South Clark st.

WANTED—An office, either on Clark, Dearborn, or Randolph streets, in a good location and low rent. Address, stating location and terms, P. O. Box 623. fe4-h53-2t

WANTED—I want to rent one or two rooms and sufficient power to run a machine requiring two or three horse power. For particulars address E. MITCHELL, No. 361 North Franklin st. fe4-h55-2t

WANTED—To invest $4,000 in an established commission business or manufacturer's agency as partner. Address "COMMISSION," care Tribune office. fe4-h62-2t

WANTED—Immediately—60 men for my Company in the 147th (Colonel L. Shaffner's) Regiment for one year, for which the highest bounties will be paid. Apply immediately, going elsewhere. Capt. CHARLES REED, No. 148 Dearborn st.—(in basement). fe4-h56-3t

WANTED—To let, on shares, a fine Fruit and Nursery Farm to a good man who understands the business. For information, call at 93 Washington st., Room No. 3. fe3-h67-2t

WANTED—A suit of unfurnished rooms with board can be had at 840 Wabash avenue, if applied for soon. Suitable for a gentleman and wife. References given and required.
fe3 h100-2t

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three good unfurnished rooms for a small family. Address to Dearborn st., No. 77, room 1.
fe3 h59-2t

WANTED—A young man, honorably discharged from the army after three years service; of good business habits and qualifications, and many years business experience, wants a situation: Commission or Wholesale Grocery preferred. Any one wishing his services, please address E. C. P. O. Box 2334. fe3-h41-2t

WANTED—A German or American experienced cook, washer and ironer. Those having good references can apply at 290 West Washington st. fe3-h81-2t

WANTED—Information—Of J. A. S. Miller, about 30 years of age, [illegible] enlisted regiment Georgia volunteers, in the company of Capt. John A. Parker in March, 1862. His father, John G. Miller, having located in Fairbury, Livingston county, state of Illinois would be thankful for any information. Address John G. Miller, [illegible]. Also, Wm. [illegible] Madison Greenwood. fe3-h??-1w

WANTED—To Rent—A Lot with steam power, [illegible]. Lots—former preferred. Address Box 483, Ottawa, fe3-h96-2t

WANTED—To Rent—By an elderly gentleman and wife, two moderate sized unfurnished rooms in a private family, with or without board. Rent paid promptly and satisfactory references if required. Address M. E. W., Box 1453, P. O. fe3-h13-2t

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $2,000, to take one half interest in a manufacturing establishment, where the profits will be from $3,000 to $5,000 each per year. An energetic man cannot fail to make large profits on the investment. Call at 81 Monroe st., or address (prepaid.) B., Box 6164. fe3-h21-2t

WANTED—Parties with from $100 to $1,000 to invest, can see a newly patented article of general and indispensable use, which ready sale and large profits can be realized. 300 dozen of the article was sold in one week, upon which $700 was made. An energetic man can do the same every month in the year. Call at 81 Monroe st. P. O. Box 6164. fe3-h??-2t

WANTED—A Clerk in a Yankee Notion and Toy House. One that understands the business thoroughly preferred. Address P. O. Box 1800, with name and references. fe4-g??4-2t

WANTED—A Farm—I want to hire, for cash rent, a small farm of about 80 acres of rolling prairie, close by timber, with good house, barn, &c. Parties having such a farm to rent will hear of a good tenant by stating particulars as to soil, fencing, &c., to HENRY L. WELLS, care of Harris & Bro., 48 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
fe1-g944-4t

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good canal boat. Address me by letter, stating price, age of boat, &c.
S. C. JACK, Box 57, Chillicothe, Ill.
ja31-g??9-10t

WANTED—The attention of the Ladies. Dr. A. DUMAS, from New York, of 25 years experience, dedicates his secret counsels to the ladies. The book contains important hints on the manner of resorting the monthly courses, always infallible. Send 25 cents and address Dr. A. DUMAS, P. O. Drawer 6152, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a wholesale drug house, a Travelling Agent and an Order Clerk. References required. Address drawer 120 Milwaukee Post Office Wis. ja31-g??-7t

WANTED—Draft! Draft! Draft! Quotas of Wards and Towns filled with one and two year Volunteers. Committees are invited to call.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
ja30-g??8-7t 65 Clark street.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $45 per month and rations; also, Blacksmiths at $75 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 135 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
ja8-g975-1t WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Verses' Hymoud Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find them an unfailing preventative for a too rapid increase of their offspring; and, on receipt of one dollar and a stamp for a circular, or two dollars and a quarter for a bottle, sent free of postage. Address G. R. MONROE & CO., General Agents, Post Office Drawer 6361, Chicago, Illinois. For sale wholesale and retail, by R. R. [illegible] & CO., Druggists, 124 South Clark street.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agents who can make $10 a month selling our Agency Goods, such as LLOYD'S Map of the Charleston Sheets and on Rollers, 300 assorted Colored Prints, Lithographs, Battle Scenes, Generals, and Statesmen, Pieces, and small gems for Mr. S. N. Chapter, Agents in every Town. Address J. [illegible], Lake street, Chicago, in Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. ja31-g??-7t

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription a new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Everything relating to the raid is complete. This is one of the most interesting works of the rebellion having been written by one who has no circumstance that had not been before as a better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are sending in the most encouraging reports. Men of energy and ability will find this one of the best books ever offered to canvassers. Send for circulars, or call at our office, C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 51 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Farm or garden land, [illegible] five acres near West Lake, [illegible] S. G. MASON, 94 Washington st.

TO RENT—A Suit of Rooms, with board in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, [illegible] east corner of Morgan and Adams streets, [illegible] References exchanged.

TO RENT—[illegible] will exchange [illegible], a small farm of six or seven acres [illegible] Address "X. Y. M.," P. O. Box [illegible].